The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,175—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Dates of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th May	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5784	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	......	....
2nd July	VICTORIA	6522	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912	......	....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	......	....
30th "	VICTORIA	6522	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	....
13th "	ARCADIA	6601	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	....
27th "	VICTORIA	6522	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mcocozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

A STEAMER on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 12th May, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,070	......	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pens	19th May 1904.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 13TH MAY, AT 9-30.

"THE GAY PARISIENNE"

Up to date.

MUSICAL COMEDY in 2 Acts by
GEORGE DANCE and IVAN CARYLL.

Under the Sole Direction of
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR.

PRICES AS USUAL.
PLAN AT SEYMOUR DOVE.

WANTED

AN OVERSEER, for the Municipality of Thana. Salary Rs. 50 to 70 according to qualification. An L. C. E. will be preferred. Candidates must apply with Copies of Certificates of qualification to the Undersigned, till 25th May, 1904. Any application received after the above date will not be taken into consideration.

A. G. KOTWAL,
President, Thana Municipality.

Thana, 10th May, 1904.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TANSA WATER WORKS LOAN.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF DEBENTURES of the 5th Instalment of the above Loan (being Debentures Nos. 19401 to 21400), whose DEBENTURES are repayable 1st January, 1933, and who have not already exchanged them for fresh Debentures repayable 1st January, 1943, are hereby INFORMED that if they are desirous of making such exchange, they must PRESENT their existing Debentures for surrender and exchange at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipal Office, on or before the 31st day of August, 1904, after which date no option to extend the Currency of such Debentures will be allowed.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office Building, 1904.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTIETH DIVIDEND of this Company, will be paid for the last half year ending 31st December, 1903, at Rs. 12 per Share at the Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 13th day of May, 1904, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register the 21st day of April, 1904, on production of Share Certificates.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Lt.

Bombay, 23th April, 1904.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a PIER for the use of the Submarine Mining Company at Manora, Karachi.

2. Drawings of the proposed work may be seen and copies of the Specification and forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract may be obtained at the offices of the respective Commanding Royal Engineers, at Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

3. Tenders are to be made on the approved form of Tender only, for which a charge of one rupee will be made.

4. Each tender accompanied by Rs. 1,400 (fourteen hundred) in cash as earnest money, is to be addressed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tender for Manora Pier," to the Director General of Military Works, Simla; and unless a tender is accompanied by such earnest money it will be rejected.

5. The Contractor whose Tender may be accepted shall be required to deposit Rs. 7,000 (seven thousand) as a security deposit.

6. Tenders will be received by the Director General of Military Works up to NOON on the 20th June, 1904, and will be opened by him at that hour and date.

7. The Director General of Military Works does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. L. STAFFORD, Major, R.E.,
C. R. E., Sind District.

Karachi, 9th May, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM, late of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM abovenamed, who died at Poona, on or about the 27th day of May, 1902, whose last Will and Testament was proved and Registered before the High Court of Bombay, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction and Probate of which Will was, on the 27th day of June, 1903, granted by the said High Court of Bombay, to HAJI SULLEMAN ABDUL WAHED, HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI HAROON, SEEDICK HAJI HOOSEIN, RUSTOMJI DOSSABHOY SETHNA and HAJI HAROON HAJI TYAB, the Executors in the said Will named, having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the Undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executors, at their Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the Assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors—Dated this 9th day of May, 1904.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Solicitors, High Court.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION,)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1904, for the supply of the above during the 9 months commencing from 1st July, 1904.

2. Tender Forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Waste Cotton required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF READY MACHINED BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BARS, PILLARS, AND BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1904, for the supply of :—

200 BREAST BARS.
200 END PILLARS.
100 CORNER PILLARS.
100 DOOR PILLARS.
100 SIDE PILLARS.
100 END PILLARS for open wagon.
100 BOTTOM SIDE BOARDS, 8ft. by 12ins. by 1½ in.
1,500 LINING BOARDS, 7ft. 3ins. by 5ins. by 1in.
1,000 LINING BOARDS, 8ft. 9ins. by 5ins. by 1in.
750 BOTTOM BOARDS, 8ins. wide by 1½ in. thick (viz. 550 of 8ft. 6ins. long and 200 of 9ft. 2ins. long).

2. Tender Form of the above, giving particulars of the Sizes and Description and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel. A sample of each piece may be seen at General Stores Yard, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club, will take place at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1904, at 5-30 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the further Report of the Committee regarding the question of the removal or otherwise of the Club Premises.

By Order of the Committee,
HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 12th May, 1904.

NOTICE TO FIBRE PRODUCERS.

DR. SUTER'S Patent Fibre Extracting Machine (Stationary and Portable), the use of which was hitherto a monopoly of the Powai Fibre Works, has now been put on the market for sale on easy terms.

This unrivalled Defibrator produces uncontestedly by far the best and cheapest Fibre, fetching the highest prices on the European markets.

For further information write to the Manager of the Agave Fibre Company, Powai Works, Kurla P. O. (near Bombay).

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY, are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1903-1904 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing this the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 as amended by Section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1900 by attachment and sale of their properties, either moveable or immoveable, or both.

The attention of the holders of Land is especially drawn to Section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1900, under which notice fees are recoverable from them if the Ground Rent is not paid at or within the time when it becomes payable.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M. on all weekdays except Saturday, and 12-30 P.M. on Saturday.

J. R. MARTIN,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st May, 1904.

A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say £30,000 sterling.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
First drawing: June 16th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING
In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which
M. 10,856,562 or about £542,828 sterl.
SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 111,000 of which 53,795, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be :

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes :—

Premiums :	Prizes :
1 of 300,000 M abt. £ 15,000	1 of 40,000 M abt. £ 2,000
1 of 200,000 M „ 10,000	4 of 30,000 M „ 1,500
1 of 50,000 M „ 2,500	5 of 20,000 M „ 1,000
1 of 45,000 M „ 2,250	3 of 15,000 M „ 750
2 of 40,000 M „ 2,000	16 of 10,000 M „ 500
1 of 35,000 M „ 1,750	40 of 5,000 M „ 250
1 of 30,000 M „ 1,500	100 of 3,000 M „ 150
Prizes ;	165 of 2,000 M „ 100
1 of 100,000 M „ 5,000	619 of 1,000 M „ 50
1 of 80,000 M „ 4,000	812 of 400 M „ 20
1 of 60,000 M „ 3,000	75 of 300 M „ 15
1 of 50,000 M „ 2,500	

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 53,795 prizes and 8 premium prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 53,795 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 75,000, in 6th to M. 80,000 and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
£ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
£ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by Registered Letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.
Banker,
at HAMBURG, Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Victoria Dock, No. 2 Shed, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Australia.

1013 bundles damaged American steel hoops.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th May, 1904.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR : Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS.—Dynamos or any other Electrical Machineries of whatever size or description will be set right at our Works. A competent Electrician or an Electrical Staff will be sent up-country to set defective Machines or Installations in order at the spot if so required.—C. JOST & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—WEST WOOD TO BE LET. Apply to MOTILAL NAROTUMDAS, 48 Dady Seth Agiary Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

MAHABLESHWAR—DAKS Reliable, Comfortable. For PHAETONS, LANDAUS, TONGA DAKS or Seat in MAIL TONGAS between MAHABLESHWAR and WATHAR, write to and register your order at the GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS, Franji Ardesher's Sons Office, at Malcompeit, Mahableshwar.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

SCHIEDMAYER SQUARE PIANO, good condition, cost Rs. 850, owner going Home, Rs. 300.—C. SCHULTZ, Ormsby House, Apollo Reclamation.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

"EK DAM" RINGWORM SPECIFIC—Never known to fail. Per bot. As. 12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD., THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.
HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......................£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSTANTLY ALLAYS ITCHING.

"ANTEXEMA"

GIVES PROMPT RELIEF IN ALL CASES OF ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISEASES.

Persons who are tortured or disfigured by any form of Skin Eruption, will find in "ANTEXEMA," the great English Skin Remedy, the Relief and Cure they so much desire. This preparation is a Speedy, Permanent, and Effectual Treatment for Itching, Burning, Bleeding, Scaly, Crusted Skin and Scalp humours. It positively cures ECZEMA when other forms of treatment fail.

It is sold in Bottles, price Rs. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents :

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bobra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street Bombay.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED A MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

WANTED soon, a First-Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, for a Local Cotton Mill. Apply sharp with copies of testimonia's, where served, state age and salary expected, to Box "No. 896M.", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE AT AMRAOTI.

A WATSON'S TOP FLOOR GRID COTTON PRESS, by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co., Liverpool, Capacity 20 Bales of 400 lbs. each per hour.

Together with Engine and Pumps complete, with a large quantity of spare gear ; pumps are of Messrs. Fawcett Preston's well known short stroke type.

Engine H. P. single cylinder direct acting.

The whole of the above is in good order and packed ready for despatch.

ONE IRON LANCASHIRE TYPE BOILER, 18ft. by 6ft.—6in. built by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co. Liverpool, in 1874, working pressure allowed when Boiler was last under steam 45 lbs. per square inch.

ONE IRON LANCASHIRE TYPE BOILER, 18ft. by 6ft.—6in, built by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co., Liverpool, in 1875, Working Pressure allowed when Boiler was last under steam 50 lbs. per square inch.

FOR SALE AT SHEGAUM.

TWO Second-hand steel Lancashire BOILERS in good condition, 30ft. by 7ft.—6in. constructed by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co. for a working pressure of 60 lbs. per square inch.

Working pressure altered in Boiler Certificate granted in 1902 to 55 lbs. per square inch.

Apply to Box "No. 861M.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
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TO CRICKETERS.

FOR SALE (SECOND HAND.)

THE FOLLOWING CRICKETERS' ANNUALS AND BOOKS ON CRICKET :—

	Rs.	a.
Cricket Form at a Glance, (By Home Gordon ...	2	0
The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)	2	0
Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8	0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each)...........................	30	0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee. 1, Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c., Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum............Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly ....„	25	Half-yearly ....„	29
Quarterly ....„	13	Quarterly ....„	15
Monthly ....„	5	Monthly ....„	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
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Monthly ....„	6	Monthly..............„	6-4

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First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. ....„ 3-8
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1
Each succeeding line ....„ [illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 5 per line
Second do ....„ 4½
Third do ....„ 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum..............Rs.	15
Half-yearly ....„	6	Half-yearly ....„	7-8
Quarterly ....„	3	Quarterly..................„	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....„ 6
Quarterly ....„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ....„ 6
Quarterly ....„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway, next to the ApolloHotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, cabinets, large sideboard, cottage piano by Rose, nearly new almirahs, cupboard, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, screens, English ice box, marble top tables and teapoys, glass ware, crockery ware, platedware, marble clock, bronze and dresden figures, jardinieis, gent's bicycle, table and hanging lamps, etc, the property of P. W. SNOW, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Education Society Press, Byculla, on the Tramway Line, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano, books, English ice box, kerosine stove, pictures, windproof table and hanging lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc, the property of H. F. TUXFORD, Esq., proceeding to England.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Household furniture such as iron double bedstead's dining table, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy and light chairs, chest-of-drawer, almyrah, cupboards, bentwood light chairs Edison's phonograph with rollers iron safe.
1 real Chubb's iron safe 20 by 20 by 26 inches on stand.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mansukh Vithaldas ex s s Imperatrix.
3140—1-9—9 bales orange glazed paper.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 ginrickaha.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 strong made office shigram.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 60 KEGS CHLORATE POTASH.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Inst, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's and Victoria Docks Unclaimed warehouse by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdulhusain of Chippi Chawl.

Ex. s. s. Ehrenfels.

C. P. 60 Kegs each 1 cwt. Chlorate Potash a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Under instruction from Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapurchand and others the surviving mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Nowrojee Nusserwanji Thoothee, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under an indenture of mortgage, dated 10th July, 1901, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following immoveable property with the messuage, tenement, bungalow and chawl standing thereon on THURSDAY, the 19th day of May, 1904 at 4 p. m. :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow and chawl standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Mahim Bazar Road in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,371 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows.—That is to say on the north by the property of the said Rao Bahadur Mrneckcand Kapoorchand on the east by the said Mahim Bazar Road on the south by the lane leading from Mahim BazarRoad to the Mahim Foreshore and the west by the said Mahim Foreshore and which said hereditaments and premises along with the property of the said Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapoorchand on the north as registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 403 new No. 4452, old survey No. 242 new survey 1548-1.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia the Mortgagees' Attorneys or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable Stores, Tents, a quantity of Brass Pigs and wrought iron &c., at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of paulins, tongas ambulance, wheels tents, ammunition boxes, head collars, ropes picketing, pegs, barrels, bottle stones cylinders, paint, drums oil and paints, fire engines, leather, canvas, gunneries, tins, &c.
Also a large quantity of brass pigs, and wrought iron scrap.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Grant Buildings Colaba, first floor, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, drawing-room sofas, chairs and easychairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, large ice-box, rich carpets, copper utensils &c., &c., the property of M. D. Deasy, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 grey arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 Fairly wellbred, Grey stud Bred Mare, 14-1-2, age 6 years, fast with good action, a splendid saddle nag, has also been in harness. Would make a good animal for distinct work.
1 Very handsome Bay Arab Galloway, 14 hands high 5 years, old, quiet to ride Would make a pretty little horse for light work.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house No. 7—13, Patuckwadi 10 and 11 Esplanade Cross Road; and 203 and 205, Lohar Chawl.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HINDU RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL BOOKS, 2ND FANASWADI LANE.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 15 and 17, 2nd Fanaswadi Lane, in the house of the Vishwanath Narayen Malgowker, by order of the Pledgest, Messrs [illegible] and Co. and on account and risk Jankibai, widow and legal representative of the late Ganga Vishnu Shrikissondass, deceased.
81—printed copies of Walmiki Ramayan Tani Shloki usan Teeka.
440—printed copies of Harivansha Bhasha Teeka on glazed paper.
60—printed copies of Harivansha Bhasha Teeka on rough paper.
200—printed copies of Bhagawat Bhasha.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and the books taken delivery on the same day after the sale.
For further particulars apply to Messrs Khunderao Shreeped and Laud, Solicitors, at 13 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CARBON SALVED, EX. S. S. AFGHANISTAN.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. F. P. Shed Princes Dock, by order and on account and risk of the concerned the carbon Salved Ex. S. S. Afghanistan, which wrecked near Suakin, and brought by S. S. "Zuristan" and "Taurestan" consisting of a large quantity of buckets, hogshead of beer, casks of iron, tiles, hinges, stores, matches, varnish, perambulators, bedsteads, machinery carpets, boiler composition, logs of yellow pines, and oak barrels drums, and keys of stores, bales of cotton waste &c., &c.
Also four very valuable English—built carriages, consisting of victorias, cabriolets, and landeau,
A deposit to 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared the next day.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made to order by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockeryware by Treacher, best platedware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, 1 Slate full-size Billiard table with ball cues etc, complete, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of JOHN BEGG, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Club Road, Byculla, behind the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved Frenchpolished household furniture made to order by Robert and Wimbridge, glass and crockeryware by Treacher, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, drawing room sofas and chairs glass door amirahs drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and washs, and tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome a sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano, nearly new Soundy & Co., handsome flower vases and table ornaments, English iron safe, Hink's and Ditmar's table and Hanging lamps, rich carpets, baba parambulators, lady's bicycle, cows, and buffaloes, handsome strong rubber-tyred Rally cart with C spring one Australian pony mare, sets of harness, &c. &c, the property of J. W. DRACUP, Esq. Magistrate.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, 13th May, 1904.

BENNETT & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 11.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 7-16	= + 11-16
3 do. Rentes	£96 1-2	= — 1-4
3 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	25 13-16	= — 1-16
3 months hence	25 5-8	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	55 7-8	= — 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·10 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·42	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·87	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= — 1-8
6 do. do.	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8
3 do. "Fine" Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	7-8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	1 3-8 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 A.-M. Firm.
METALS.
Copper Braziers £68 10s.
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 1-4. Value.
WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 3-8. M.-J. Sellers
White Delhi 28 7-8 M.-J. Done
White Karachi 27 5-8 J.-J. Done
Red Karachi 27 1-4 J.-J. Done } Easier.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 32 3-4 M.-J. Sellers
Brown 30 1-4 M.-J. Done } Firmer.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 3-4.
ARRIVAL.—
Steamer—Mercedes de Larinaga.
TALLOW.—
Finest Australian Beef 25-6.
Finest Australian Mutton, 27.
General Tone of auction, easier.
At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 15·90	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 8·50	do	Bombay
Rs. 7·20	do	Madras
Rs. 31·60	At 1s. 4 1-32d.	

Minimum rate received 19 per cent. Average rate 16·03.
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 5·70	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 12·70	do	Bombay
Rs. Nil	do	Madras
Rs. 18·40	At 1s. 4 1-16d.	

Minimum rate received 19 per cent. Average rate 16·03.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 52,60,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 7·52 — 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-16, — 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 22,000. Arrivals closed easier.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·25	7·20	7·16
—11	—11	—10
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·92	6·34	6·11
— 9	— 7	— 5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·04	6·01	
— 5	— 5	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000
Do. last year	8,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	3,000

In New York—

Spot	13·75 unchgd.
Futures, month of July	13·61 + 10
Do. do. December	11·26 + 5

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 3-4
Futures, month of Aug.	13·13 + 10
Do. do. Nov.	11·04 + 4
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 11th May, 1904 :—

Cotton	8,509 bales.
Wheat	58,714 cwts.
Linseed	32,271 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	17,302 ,,
Gingelyseed	1,342 ,,
Poppyseed	12,328 ,,
Groundnuts	175 ,,
Castorseed	4,238 ,,
Rice	21,673 ,,
Myrabollams	2,529 ,,
Cottonseed	6,465 ,,
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	886 ,,
Joowar	6,436 ,,
Maize	57 ,,

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver operations at the Bombay Mint from 1st May, to 7th May, in Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—

Purchased silver	...
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	3
Native States coin	...
Total	3

COINAGE—

New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	...
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	...

BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—

New coin ready for delivery	1
Government Bullion	...
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	3
Total	4

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	1
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	1

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		131 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	180 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	147 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.
Cash ... Rs. 98-8
1st Settlement 31st May ,, 98-6
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Madras do	22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone easier			
Ready	5	4	6
Rapeseed.—Tone easier			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	7	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet			
Ready	5	6	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet			
Ready	20	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quieter
Soft red Ahmedabad. Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 ... Rs. 27-8
Hard Red ... Rs. 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone easier
Estimated sales ... bales 5,000
Imports ... do 20,000

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·29	7·24	7·20
+4	+4	+4
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·96	6·38	6·15
+4	+4	+4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·08	6·05	6·04
+4	+4	+4

COTTON.—There is no change to report in this market. Prices are steady and a moderate business is passing at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	244	230	223	May 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	253	241	...	,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	253	241	...	,,
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	253	247	...	,,
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	243	235	,,
Jalgaum do.	...	244	236	,,
Khandwa do.	...	250	...	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	256	249		,,
Oomra good staple (M-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	260	253	...	,,
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	265	258	...	,,
Broach (M.-G.)	308	298	...	,,
Surat (M.G.)	324	314	...	,,
Bhownugger (M.G.)	267	257	...	,,
Do. (m.G.)	264	254	240	
Mutia (M. G.)	249	237	...	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	277	
Western (M. G.)	...	...	269	
Dhollera (M.-G.)	269	259		
Do (H G)	266	253		
Compta (M G)	...	...	286	

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PAULIE—May 7, at Lauriston, Egmore, the wife of E P Paulie, of a daughter.
ROUSE—May 5, at Weston Lodge, Ootacamund, the wife of Frank Rouse, Madras Railway, of a daughter.
HOWELL—May 3, at Shillong, the wife of Major A A Howell Assam Commission, of a daughter.
BLANCHFIELD—May 4, at Jhansi, the wife of J M Blanchfield, Forest Service of a son.

DEATH.

GREENSILL—April 11, at Palampur, Kangra District, Sadee Greensill, widow of Captain T M Greensill H M 84th Foot aged 84 years.
DODGSON—May 7, at the Presidency General Hospital Calcutta, Major H L Dodgson 2nd Q O Rajput L I youngest son of the late General Sir DavidScott Dodgson K C B, aged 42 years. (Deeply regretted by his brother officers.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m., High water 10-11m., 9-59a. Low water, 3-36m. 3-58a.
Sale of country liquor and toddy licenses, Town Custom House, 11 a. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Gaiety Theatre, the Gay Parisienne, 9-30 p. m.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Shiva Diva, a labourer employed in a cotton godown at Colaba, had his left fore arm fractured by a bale of cotton accidentally falling on him. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

THEFT FROM A LIQUOR SHOP.—Palonji Burjorji, manager of a liquor shop in Argyle Road, has reported to the police the theft of foreign coins, cash and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 503 from his shop on Tuesday night.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—At Chinchpoogly Road, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Kundlick Bhisaji, a Hindu boy, aged nine years, Yesterday the deceased jumped into a well near his house at Chinchpoogly to bathe, but being unable to swim was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE DIAMOND IN THE STREET.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Antonio Rebello was charged with being in possession of property, to wit, a diamond valued at about Rs. 30, which he could not reasonably account for. The circumstances under which the accused found the diamond near the Bori Bander Garden have been reported. On a consideration of those circumstances his Worship held Rebello not guilty and acquitted him. The owner of the jewel having not yet been found it was ordered to be proclaimed.

FIRE AT THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.—Last evening a fire broke out in the huts constructed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for their employes on the Kennedy Sea Face near the Church Gate Station. About 4-45 p m., smoke was seen issuing out of one of the unoccupied huts and the fire spread soon after totalling destroying five huts. The Fire Brigade was communicated with and the engines from Fort, Colaba and Babula Tank repaired to the scene in quick succession. But before any one of them could be brought into requisition the fire was put out by the people and the police, five of the huts having been razed to the ground. Fortunately none of them was occupied and the amount of damages is estimated at about Rs. 100. The cause of fire is not yet ascertained. The heat of the fire led to the destruction of the telegraph wires over the huts and the telegraph authorities were busy restoring them during the evening.

ASSAULT IN A TRAM CAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J W S Dracup Third Presidency Magistrate, Phirozshaw Nusservanji Dalal, a Parsee, was charged with assaulting his sister-in-law Shirinbai Merwanji Bharucha. Mr. Spencer pleader, appeared for the complainant and Messrs. D'Souza and Paymaster, pleaders appeared for the accused. The evidence showed that the accused was not on good terms with his wife, the complainant's sister against whom he had obtained a decree for restitution of conjugal rights from the Parsee Matrimonial Court. On the 16th of April the complainant, who is a school-mistress, was returning home from her work in a tram car when the accused seeing her, jumped into the car at Gol Pitha and took his seat by her. He tried to engage her in conversation and inquired about his wife. The complainant declined to have anything to do with him. The accused persisted, but failing in his object got excited struck her on the face and knocked off her spectacles. The passengers in the car interfered and rescued the complainant. The accused was handed over to the police at Pydownie. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A POLICEMAN AND A BARBER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mazzes Ratelo, an Italian barber, was charged with disorderly behaviour. It appeared from the evidence that this morning about 7 o'clock the accused went to the railway level crossing near the Back Bay Swimming Bath. Yusufkhan Dawoodkhan, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police Constable N. 229, was on duty at the crossing. As an engine was coming from Colaba the Policeman closed the gate on one side of the line. The construction of the gates is such that if the gate on one side of the rail lines is closed the gate on the other side also closes. The accused came to the gate opposite to the one which the sepoy had almost closed and gave it a push, so that the other gate had to be held fast by the sepoy in order to prevent the accused from entering, as the engine was quite close. When the engine was about to pass, the accused pelted stones at the sepoy and when the gates were opened he held the sepoy by his clothes near the throat and assaulted him with clenched fists. Mr. Sloane, Superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Department, happened to pass by and saw the row, but before he could reach the spot all was over. The accused stated that he asked the policeman for his name, as he wanted to report him. The sepoy would not give his name and so he struck him. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 5.

A POLICEMAN'S WIFE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Amirbee Isakbeg, Chandbee, Saidubeg, and Shamshudin were charged with enticing away Husseinbee, aged 14 years, wife of Abdul Karim, police sepoy No. 241 B. Mr. Vijaikar, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. D'Souza pleader for the first and the second accused, and Mr. Spencer, pleader, for the other accused. The first accused is the wife of the second, and the third accused is the wife of the fourth. The complainant was formerly married to a sister of the second accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant was married to Husseinbee by "Sadee" at Ahmednagar in the month of Ramzan last. Shortly after the marriage the couple came to Bombay and resided in a chawl in Bara Imam Street. The first four accused resided in the same chawl. About a month and a half after her arrival in Bombay, Husseinbee was missed from home. Inquiries were made and the girl was brought home from the Byculla station the same day. She made certain statements upon which a complaint was made to the landlord, and the third and the fourth accused had to leave the chawl in consequence. A few days after this Husseinbee was again missed from the house. Information was given to the police, but no trace of her could be found till the 2nd instant, when the uncle of the complainant saw her on the verandah of the fifth accused's residence in Doctor Street. She was taken to the police chowky where she made a statement to the effect that the first four accused enticed her away and married her to the fifth accused who was a rich Bori, the second accused officiating as a Kazi. The accused denied the charge. The fifth accused said he was a married man and lived with his family in Doctor Street. Husseinbee was at first employed as a domestic servant by his uncle, and of late she had been in his employ as such. Further hearing was adjourned.

FAR from the war having a deterrent effect, the export of Japanese coal is steadily on the increase. The returns lately published in Colombo show that whereas in 1902 no Japanese coal was shipped to that port, in 1903 over 25,000 tons were imported and the amounts for the first two months of the present year show a relatively increasing supply. It is stated that the P. and O. ships which go to Japan take in Japanese coal as ballast for the return journey and also burn it mixed with Welsh coal, and this accounts for the large importations into Colombo. As yet other lines have not taken to the Japanese product, but there can be no doubt that it threatens the Indian coal markets and gives some justification for the alarm expressed by the Indian Mining Association.

THE BOMBAY TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

DINNER TO MR. H. ELWORTHY.

A PLEASANT gathering was held last evening at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, the members of the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association assembling at dinner to meet Mr. H. Elworthy of the Calcutta Trades' Association and late Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Proctor, the Master of the Association. The loyal toasts having been honoured,

The Master, in introducing, the guest of the evening, said : I have great pleasure in proposing the health of Mr. Elworthy, the guest of the evening. On reading through the list of homeward bound passengers by the s. s. Moldavia I noticed his name, and I thought it would be a fitting thing to invite him to a gathering of the members and sympathisers of our Association at a dinner to be held in his honour. He very kindly accepted and arranged to be present, and I am sure his presence here to-night has given us very great pleasure. I am sure also that we are all glad of this opportunity of doing honour to so distinguished a member of the Calcutta Association ; a member who, during his sojourn in this country, has taken the greatest interest in all matters relating to trade. He is ex-officio Master of the Trades' Association of Calcutta, and was unanimously elected by the members of that body to represent them upon the Bengal Council. I maintain, gentlemen, that nothing but sterling merit could possibly have caused a body of keen business men to place Mr. Elworthy in the coveted position he has so ably filled on the Bengal Council for some years past. (Applause.) Mr. Elworthy and I have discussed the question of our own Trades' Association. His views on this question are most pronounced. He maintains that if the Calcutta Association has gained the respect and confidence of the Government and the people of Bengal there is no reason why we should not reach the same goal. (Applause.) I scarcely think that it is necessary for me to cover the ground again with arguments for the purpose of attracting those who still stand out, but Mr. Elworthy has been good enough to say that he will to-night do what he can to convince those who are still sceptical about the usefulness of our Association by relating his experience of the Calcutta Trades' Association. Gentlemen, I propose the health of Mr. Elworthy, and continued success to the Calcutta Association. (Applause.)

The toast was cordially drunk, and

Mr. Elworthy, on returning thanks, said :—

Mr. Master and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the compliment which you have paid our Association in Calcutta in asking me to be present here to-day. As a member of a Sister Association it gives me great pleasure to meet you and to be of service to you in a common cause, the protection of our trading interests in this country, a cause in which we hope that the two Associations will in future derive mutual benefit. Your Master's speech at the annual meeting has been widely read and favourably received ; it was a moderate and vigorous exposition of the stage at which you have arrived. He referred to the large amount of capital which you hold in this City, the competition, the difficulties of successful trading and its ever changing conditions, the bad times through which you have passed, the necessity for watchfulness in local matters, representation on local institutions inwhich your interests are concerned, the necessity for combination, the power of combination and the practical good to be derived therefrom. In all that he said on the occasion I am fully in accord. The Public Press reviewed the situation generously and correctly when it remarked that—"When the Association has found itself and has proved by its continued success its capacity to voice reasonably and fairly the large trading interests it represents, the Bombay Government will be found as ready to accord it official status as the administration of Bengal have the kindred Association in Calcutta," and that you have your future in your own hands. Gentlemen, your large interests in this City demand this combination, this solid front in your own defence. It will not be long before you have found yourselves and proved yourselves equal to the position which you will occupy in the future. I hope that the vigorous efforts of your Master and his Committee will receive the support of all the firms in this City, and that by the end of the official year you will have no cause to complain of non-success. Your future position in this City is assured, you are working under most favourable circumstances. You are located in a city which has become one of the chief cities in the East and you naturally feel some pride in it. Its geographical position has enormous advantages. You have your splendid harbour, your docks, your railway system (the focus of traffic from all parts of India), your mill industries, your hotels, your immense Indian population with its extraordinary energy, business keenness, its wealth and its intellect and education. You have many advantages that we do not possess on the other side ; you have nothing on your horizon that does not foreshadow prosperity. You hold the door of a country which has astonished us by its recuperative power. After years of famine, plague and war India has recovered and shown budgets surpluses which might raise the envy and admiration of any European Power. But on the other hand you have to meet that which we have to meet in other parts of India, competition, which becomes keener and keener, the change which has taken place during the last ten years, the transfer of wealth the unearned increment to those who toil and spin and employ it more carefully, the competition of local firms who have increased in numbers, the competition of home markets and the dumping of foreign manufactures trading on equal terms with ourselves under the protection of the British Flag. This is difficult trading demanding individual keenness, economy in working, and general watchfulness for which purpose your Association will be of the greatest value. Your sphere of work, your value to each other, your services to the public, and the position which you may attain are vital subjects to which I wish to refer. We in Calcutta often look to Bombay for guidance and information, more especially **in the matter of the Docks and the Municipality, and I trust I may on this occasion be allowed to refer to our own Association to exemplify the role which will fall to you. The Calcutta Trades Association was formed 75 years ago, when trade was in a critical condition through the principal of unlimited credit** ; it had become desperate, for a crore of rupees was at that time out standing due to the trading firms. It was formed with the following objects :—To encourage ready-money payments, and to encourage friendly relations amongst persons engaged in business especially on subjects involving their common interests. The Chairman in his first speech made the following remarks significant of the depth of the crisis :—"It is true that we are sojourning in a land that was once flowing with milk and honey, but those days have gone I am sorry to say ; and they may consider themselves lucky indeed who can gather sufficient of the cream of the one or the sweets ofthe other to enable them to leave it with any degree of comfort or independence. It is therefore necessary to guard against losses in trade as much as possible by more friendly intercourse amongst ourselves." Gentlemen, a stand was then made against the long-credit system. Capital had become locked up and partners in firms found themselves tied to the country, unable to realize their assets. We of the present generation know the troubles of the credit system. Capitalists, and capitalists only, can successfully carry on business on those lines; when we become capitalists we prefer being in our own country. We, like our predecessors of 75 years ago, are now quite as anxious to secure ready money business, which is to the advantage of the buyer as well as to the seller, and no business is free from anxiety or healthy which is encumbered by large outstandings. The Association having been formed, soon became useful to its members. There were two ways in which it was of service, one of a private, the other of a public nature, one protecting ourselves against losses in business transactions, the other in furthering matters of a more public interest. The former has been of untold advantage to ourselves as a protection against loss of capital ; the latter has given the Association a position in the City which I venture to say has been of great advantage to the city itself. It was within a few years after its formation that the Association was accorded the status of a public body by Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General. Gentlemen, from the early days of the Association till now its members have taken that part in public life for which the Governor-General declared them to be fitted. It has steadily watched and guarded its private and public interests, and by moderation, careful consideration and practical common-sense it has done its best to deserve the position which it has won for its members. To illustrate the nature of our work during recent times I may mention a few of the many important subjects with which we have had to deal :—The custom house rules, regulations and reform, the municipality, the improvement of the city, the post office, the currency, insolvency, the law courts the extension of railways, the docks, local purchase of stores for the State, trade marks, jail manufactures, administration of estates and the law of limitation, execution of decrees, merchandise marks, bills of sale, liabilities of Native Chiefs, registration of partnerships and encashment of sub-circle notes and many other subjects of local interest. The Customs Post Office and the Currency frequently claim our attention ; these are subjects in which joint action of the two Associations may be of great advantage. The improvement scheme for the city of Calcutta is one in which we are deeply interested. It has been before our Committee at various times. It is gradually being worked into shape by Government and we are looking forward to the final development of a plan which will we hope in the course of a few months be placed before the public bodies of the city for their opinion. Jail manufactures are being constantly watched in the interests of ourselves to prevent their interference unfairly with private trading ; there has frequently been a tendency to go beyond bounds in the endeavour to show a profit in jails where manufacturing is carried on. The law of limitation in the matter of estates in the hands of the Administrator-General whereby limitation may cease at the time of death will, we hope, be arranged in our favour. The difficulty which we all experience with regard to the execution of decrees has been carefully representated to Government ; we hope to be in a better position very soon. The liabilities of native chiefs has been another difficult subject. We have received assurances from Government which will give us redress in bad cases. In recent instances we have come fairly well out of our troubles, but with the exception of the principle persistently adhered to by political officers that a creditor cannot be permitted to get his bill paid without some sacrifice, a principle which I consider unjust, but which I regret to say we have never been able to get them to acknowledge. The local purchase of stores is an important subject to which I will very briefly refer. It cannot be denied that the system of purchasing through the Secretary of State has its disadvantages as well as advantages ; it is a most serious question as to whether the disadvantages are greater than the advantages. I am strongly of opinion that purchases can be made through the local firms on equal if not better terms if Government will only adopt the principle, which when once adopted will find contractors ready to give supplies. I believe that deliveries will be given more expeditiously and that the officers of the Government will get more exactly what they want. It would be fairer to people engaged in commercial life in this country, the people on whom Imperial and Municipal taxation falls. Gentlemen, your Master at your annual meeting referred to your representation on public institutions. This I take to be your just and inalienable right. In support of this I quote here an extract from a speech made to our Association by the Governor-General in 1837 when he was leaving Calcutta :—"The further direction of your attention to objects of a more public nature and unconnected with your immediate and separate interests is highly laudable and deserves particular commendation. In this rapidly changing society large associations only can ensure permanency of system, uniformity of execution, and perseverance in carrying it on, and in incorporating with it all useful improvements. Having been for many years a warm advocate of reform, I have contemplated with pleasure the great benefits derived from that measure by the larger admission into the Councils of the Kingdom of the intelligence and patriotism of those classes which had been previously in a great degree excluded. It is the exaltation of a class, a new infusion of independence and usefulness working for the benefit of all which delights me. You represent, and worthily, the respectability, the knowledge and enlightened principles of the same classes in our country. Your connection with every branch of business enables you to judge how all separately and collectively are affected by the public institutions and by the measures of those who preside over them. And yours is an impartial and independent evidence of which, if favourable, any Government would have reason to be proud.

If 70 years ago the Governor-General saw benefits to be derived from the larger admission into the Councils of the kingdom of the intelligence and patriotism of those classes which had been previously excluded, how much more does that remark apply in the present day? Times have changed, and education has played an important part in the last half century. Education has done much to exalt the people. Men who now take up business life are men of higher stamp and higher education. Trade is carried on in a larger scale and it is taking a higher position in the world, the social barriers of former days are breaking down before education ; it is followed by men of higher stamp equal to larger ventures. Business is fast becoming a science. There are large limited companies, huge private concerns and co-operative societies which demand men of greater capacity and higher training. Such positions demand business keenness, probity, rectitude of life in order to secure economical, correct, and sensible conduct of a concern, in which its good name and capital are at stake. It would be strange indeed if the men who are capable of managing such concerns are not capable of taking their place in the management of public affairs. Your representation on the Municipality in a larger degree is eminently desirable. You are large tax-payers, your houses occupy prominent positions and your connection with every branch of business fits you to take part in Municipal administration and it is your duty to see that the taxes are properly applied. There is one more point to which I wish to refer, the accessibility to Government which you will only obtain as a body through your Master or your Secretary. As a body you carry weight which does not fall to the lot of an individual. I do not believe that you will ever find this a matter of difficulty. It is often better that matters should be represented face to face than that the columns of daily papers should air your grievances. The highest officials in Bengal have on many occasions desired personal interviews where such interviews might be of service. I feel sure that you will find the same accessibility in your Presidency and I am further certain that your Government will be glad at all times of honest opinion unbiased by any personal feeling or motive remembering that there are always axes to be ground and that Government finds it somewhat difficult to discriminate between opinions and to detect the axes. No Government can afford to despise the opinion of its subjects. Native or European : on the other hand, the obligation rests on good citizens to deserve its countenance. Government will be thankful to you always for honest opinion backed by loyalty and good citizenship. Gentlemen, your chairman has called attention to the fact that we have a representative on the Bengal Council. It is a position which we deeply appreciate on account of the honour to the incumbent and the value of the appointment to the Association, bringing us as it does closely in touch with the executive. It has been my privilege to serve 4 years on that Council, and I shall always remember the period with much pleasure and satisfaction. I found the work interesting and instructive ; assistance and information were at all times willingly given. It is difficult for a busy non-official member to find sufficient time to master all the details of legislative measures ; but there are opportunities when our technical knowledge is of some service. **I have said more this evening regarding ourselves than I should have done ; but I have thought that experience gained by us during a long period might help you. Gentlemen, I thank you again for the pleasure which you have given me this evening.** I wish you success in your laudable and desirable undertaking. Success will depend on your method of procedure. Do not strive for too much at first. Be patient, feel your way and win public confidence and respect. Take high ground ; the personal objects of the Association are of great advantage, but they are a side issue compared with the higher and broader sphere of work, to which I commend your special attention. Above all cultivate harmony and good feeling amongst yourselves, and subordinate private feelings to the general good. I hope gentlemen that you will support your Master in true British fashion and that the Association will in time become what your city would rejoice to see it "a power in the State." (Applause.)

Later in the evening Mr. Robinson, of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, proposed "The visitors."

This was responded to by Mr. Donald Smith, a member of the Madras Association, who by a fortuitous coincidence is also passing through Bombay. Mr. Smith, in the course of his remarks, briefly outlined the methods that are being employed and the work that is being done by the Madras Trades. Association.

Other toasts were duly honoured and the evening passed off very enjoyably.

MOHSIN BIN ALI, the Haushabi Sultan, has been sick for two years and is now in a hopeless condition. His nephew Ali Man, is the heir apparent, but his conduct has not been satisfactory of late amongst his countrymen, who still give trouble to travellers. No caravan now passes through their country without a large armed-escort of Abdalis.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onipenta, 3,120 tons, Captain W H Hill ; sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.
THE steamer Feronia, 1,929 tons, Captain J B Kent, will sail today for Calcutta in ballast.
THE steamer Queen Alexandra, 2,738 tons Captain G R Harris will sail to-day for Karachi in ballast.
THE steamer Iran 4,066 tons Captain M M Jacob, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.
THE Hired Transport Futhala 2,702 tons, Captain LeMarchand sailed yesterday for Berbera empty.
THE German East Africa Line steamer Romulus, 1,658 in G Grevenitz sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.
THE B I S N Cos steamer Verawa, 2,158 tons Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coastports with a general cargo.
THE steamer Rander Union, 1,329 tons Captain T W Carr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 28th April with a cargo of Sugar and 15 deck passengers.
THE steamer Afghan Prince, 3,183 tons, Captain M Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Lorenzo Marquis, 30th April in ballast and 16 deck passengers.
THE steamer Phoenecia, 2,018 tons, Captain A W H Lillie, arrived in harbour to-day from Batoum 7th April via Karachi, with a cargo of 11,855 cases petrolium,

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Phoenecia s	Lillie	Batoum, April 7
	Rander Union s	Carr	Mauritius, Apr 28
	Afghan Prince s	Campbell	Lorenzo Marquis

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Kasara s	Hirst	Persian Gulf
	Fultala Transport	Lemarchand.	Berenzo
	Romulus s	Grevenitz	Trieste, &c
	Virawa s	Robertson	Calcutta &c
	Onipenta s	Hill	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their part clearances yesterday.
Steamer Ferenir Kent for Calcutta,
,, Queen Alexandra Harris for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday —
Steamer Vermont for Liverpool, &c.
,, Trieste for Trieste via Karachi

CALCUTTA,

ARRIVALS.

May.	Names.	Tons.	From
8	Tactician	4765	Liverpool
8	Fazilka	2698	Bombay
8	Saxonia	3316	Singapore
8	Siagul	1912	Rangoon
8	Palamcotta	2208	Rangoon
8	Adato	2145	Murmagoa
9	Arrovo	23.7	Colombo
9	Rajput	3675	Sorabaya

DEPARTURES.

May.	Names.	Tons.	For
9	Vadala	2164	Bombay
9	Bihara	1934	Rangoon
10	Vauxhal Bridge	2177	Bombay
10	Pachumba	544	Chittagong etc.
10	Dunlobin	2319	Madras

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	From
April.		
25	Nadir	Calcutta
28	Clan Macintosh	Cuddalore
21	Falls of Keltie	Calcutta
May.		
3	Schonfels	Antwerp
4	Clan Campbell	Coconada
6	Vedra	Novorossisk
8	Weissenfels	Middlesbro'
8	Clan Lindsay	Cocanada
9	Langdale	London
10	Bharatta	Rangoon

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant arrived here at noon to-day

SUEZ, MAY 12

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Macedonia with outward Mails of the 6 instant left here at 7 a. m, to-day.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Shaw left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 9th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa passed Lisbon, on the 10th instant.
The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Robertson, arrived at London on the evening of the 11th instant
The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan MacArthur, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The Australian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi, on the afternoon of the 11th instant, and may be expected here on or about 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macleod s—346 bales wool and 16 bales goat hair David Sassoon and Co ; 751 cwt myrabollams G Madhowji ; 298 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros ; 3214 cwt wheat Sanday and Co ; 1600 oilcake Glade and Co ; 1,000 cwt metheyseed 100 cwt weedseed and 101 cwt millett Baner and Krause.
Asia s—10,000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co ; 17 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Moldavia s—2 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 10400 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros ; 7 bales skins Tyabji and Co.

FOR HULL.

King Robert s—1005 cwt myrabollams A Mahadeo ; 1300 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wynneric s—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 695 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 2000 cwt castorseed Sanday and Co ; 2001 cwt linseed and 2001 cwt rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana ; 2,000 cwt wheat 1000 cwt gingellseed and 400 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co ; 300 bales hemp P Bhimji ; 4,500 cwt wheat and 4,017 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.
Itar s—2,002 cwt rapeseed 2,700 cwt wheat Ralli Bros ; 140 cwt poppyseed and 624 cwt castorseed Societa Colonial Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Duke of Norfolk s—241 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton F Fischer and Co ; 60 bales cottonfly C Heerji and Co ; 500 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy 963 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey ; 50 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.
Schwarzenfels s—2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co ; 2 pots rosa oil Volkart Bros ; 1155 bales cotton Ralli Bros 932 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Bechur.

FOR BARCELONA.

Asia s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 2402 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Bombay s—400 bales cotton 9000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros 300 bales hemp 9604 cwt linseed Societa Colonial Italiana ; 5000 cwt linseed J Fachiri.
Dio Balduino s—100 bales cotton The Bombay Co.
Clan Macleod s—50 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co ; 10363 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 tons old iron E Tajbhoy ; 174 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 10 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schwarzenfels s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—990 cwt wheat John Fachiri ; 505 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros ; 584 cwt gingellyseed and 2001 cwt ground nuts E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 cwt aloe fibre The Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Labuan s—39 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Labuan s—828 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton Gill and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Labuan s—330 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Trieste s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co : 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 12 bales twist I David ; 300 bales twist R Canji and Co.
Capri s—150 bales twist N J Abraham ; 150 bales twist Framjee and Sons

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 277 bales twist E Noordin and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 13th May.

The following members having joined are placed on the strength of the Corps, and posted to "A" Troop, viz ;—
Troopers—J foreman, R T H Anderson, J A Stewart, A E Mackintyre, A E Baird and J M Bannister.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

THE British soldier in India is now so well paid that a thrifty man can save quite a round sum in a few years, especially if he is a "single man in barracks," with no family expenses. That thrift is being exercised in many cases is proved by the recent issue of a G. O. C. C. in which it is notified that a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank cannot have more than Rs. 2,000 to his credit, further exclusive of interest, the inference being that soldiers are known to have put by more than this amount. Attention is accordingly directed to the fact that savings may be invested through the Post Office in Government securities carrying a higher rate of interest than that paid by the Savings Bank. There is, of course nothing to prevent a man buying Government Paper, bearing 3 1-2 per cent interest, whenever he chooses ; it is the facilities accorded to such transactions, for small sums, through the Post Office that really require to be generally made known. The British soldier as an investor is the latest product of the age, and he should be encouraged to proceed steadily on the road that lies open to him. When he reverts to civil life he will find his nest-egg of very great value to him : if he were in France he would be classed as a rentier with a stake in the country.

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⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1904.

TO AWAKEN CHINA.

To most western people it would appear remarkable that an Inspector-General of Customs should lecture the Government which employs him on questions of Army Reform. But in China there seems to be nothing extraordinary in the procedure, and no one protests that Sir Robert Hart essays to instruct the Chinese Imperial Government as to its duty at the present crisis in the Far East. When Sir Robert published his magnum opus, "These from the Land of Sinim" three years ago, the "Times" told him that his knowledge and experience of China were very great, but his bias in favour of the worst abuses of Manchu rule and of Chinese exclusiveness disqualified him for any position in the negociations then proceeding but that of a recognised advocate of the Imperial Court. Our contemporary further declared that English statesmen could find no more untrustworthy guide in Far Eastern affairs amongst British subjects. Sir Robert has been true to his salt and the Chinese fully recognise his sincerity or they would memorialise the throne against him with a view to bringing about his removal. He seems fully alive to this and asks that his present memorial may not be submitted to the criticism of other officials but at once acted upon. This request is not granted, however. His recommendations have been sent to the various viceroys and governors of provinces to be reported upon. He tells the Imperial Chinese Government that war has broken out between Japan and Russia for no other reason than because China is herself fundamentally weak. That is not altogether untrue, though it is a bold statement to make. He will offer no idea as to how long the war will last, but he declares one thing to be certain: that when the war arrives at a finality, serious troubles will fall to the lot of China, if she remains as she is. "If we do not wish to be at the beck and call of others but on the contrary desire to make others listen to our wishes there is no alternative before us other than to take advantage of the opportunity now presented to us and use our best energies to strengthen ourselves." The first step he suggests, as calculated to make China powerful, is that of organising and drilling her armies to effect which the Government must first provide ways and means for raising funds.

To the average Chinese official this problem would present no serious difficulty The application of the "squeeze" is the simplest thing in the world. Sir Robert Hart surely has not that solution in his mind's eye when he writes: "It is evident that the Chinese officials are better acquainted with the actual state of things than an outsider would be, and can recommend remedies superior to those that may be suggested by one of the latter." It is, however, his opinion that if his suggestions are put into practice there need be no doubt as to the ultimate accomplishment of the ends in view, for the more details entered into the slower will be the inauguration of the reorganisation in view. Hence he would have the matter taken up at once and then proceed step by step, allowing things to unfold themselves as they proceed. So, by a way of beginning, he would tax the land and take money from merchants, foreign as well as Chinese, for the registration of trade marks. Something more than enough for all practical purposes he anticipates raising by these means. There was a time when Sir Robert Hart predicted that Russia might yet be the first to restore to China her sovereign rights and so "cement for ever the neighbourly friendship that has characterised so much of her action in the past." Apparently he has ceased to look forward to the dawn of the millennium and has come to the conclusion that if China seeks the restoration of those rights, she will have to be prepared not only to retake them but also to hold them. He now seeks to impress upon the Chinese Government the fact that if they wish to preserve the integrity of the Empire, benefit the people and guard against harm, they are bound to pay special attention to the organisation and improvement of the armies. It is no longer any use counting on the tender mercies and neighbourly friendship of Russia. No, the Inspector-General of Customs throws aside the prophetic mantle for the martial cloak and demands four large armies which he declares will suffice. He would have one in Chihli province, one in the Hukuang, one in Liangkiang and one in the Two Kuang provinces. Each of these armies is to consist of fifty thousand men whose pay and rations shall amount to five million taels per annum. Each army is to have its military academy, arsenals and reserves, and by Sir Robert's plan in ten years' time, there will be a well-trained, equipped and efficient army of 500,000 men each, on the active list and the first and second reserves.

Concurrently with the establishment of a capable army, Sir Robert Hart would organise a navy. The latter, he urges, as more important than the former. He would have three fleets. With these, he explains, if there should be war their battles with an enemy would be fought away from the country, whilst if they have no fleet any fighting they may have to do will have to be fought within their own territory. He would have a fleet in the Peiyang, a second in Nanyang and the third. in waters midway between the two. Two hundred and forty vessels will comprise the entire navy. The amount of money he would spend on them is estimated at thirty million taels per annum. The matter is urgent, most urgent, says Sir Robert, who asks the Government to mark that the war in Eastern portions of the Empire has begun, and no one dare venture at the present to foretell which shall be the winner, or which the defeated power, or how many months, or even how many years it will last. "One thing we know about is" he adds, "that the battle-fields are to be within the territories of China, while our people inhabiting regions in the neighbourhood are surely in danger of suffering all kinds of the severest hardships and oppression." Finally, he warns the Chinese Government, that when the war comes to an end the treaty of peace entered into by the belligerents will certainly contain clauses affecting western and eastern portions of the Chinese Empire. That is undoubtedly true and we agree with Sir Robert in his declaration that it behoves China to seize the opportunity lying before her now to use her utmost strength and best efforts to start these various measures, so that when the time arrives that it is incumbent upon the Government to make a declaration, China shall be in a position to do so and to compel others also to listen to her wishes without any opposition.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY. UNFORTUNATELY no improvement is recorded from the districts which are infested with the locust plague. Swarms of the insects are still present in all the Deccan and Konkan districts and the damage which is being done by them is general. In Sind and Gujarat the agricultural situation still maintains a satisfactory aspect. The standing crops are everywhere in good condition in Sind, and harvesting is now nearly over, the ryots being engaged with the preparation for the next crop. No unusual features are mentioned in the reports, and it may be assumed that work is proceeding satisfactorily and that results are all that could be desired. Cotton picking is a prominent feature of the operations upon which cultivators are now engaged in Gujarat. The harvesting and threshing of wheat and barley are still in progress, and where this phase of the season's work has been brought to an end, preparations for the next crop have been begun. In Surat cultivators are now employed with the irrigation if sugarcane. There is scarcely any mention of damage in Gujarat, although slight injury to the cotton crop has been done by rats in the Punch Mahals. A woeful story comes from the Konkan. Locusts are still lingering in Thana, and all the talukas of Kolaba are troubled with the plague. In Ratnagiri, one of the districts which has suffered most severely, the insects continue to damage the standing crops and fruit trees. Swarms are passing through Khandesh, and in Nasik damage has been done to sugarcane and the standing crops. The harvesting of the summer crops continue, and the collection and burning of rab materials still occupies the attention of cultivators. The locust scourge is also committing widespread depredations in the Deccan. The irrigated crops and fruit trees have suffered in Ahmednagar, the trees and garden crops have suffered in Poona, in Satara sugarcane, trees and garden crops have been damaged, and the standing crops and sugarcane have been injured in Bijapur. The operations now proceeding in the Deccan differ in no way from those which were described last week. In other parts of the Presidency, the crops are doing well, and the situation is more or less satisfactory.

THE MORTALITY STATISTICS. PLAGUE is still rapidly declining and the total mortality of the city, week by week, is assuming more satisfactory proportions. The figures for the past seven days conclusively prove how rapidly the disease of plague responds to climatic conditions. The total mortality of the week amounted to 842, this being equivalent to a death rate per thousand per annum of 56·42, the respective decreases over the seven days being 152 and 10·18. The figures are much less alarming than any which have been recorded for a long time past at this season. Last year in the corresponding week, the returns were 101 in excess of those for the past week. The decrease as compared with the average for the past five years is very much greater and as plague has very little to do with the improvement, the city may congratulate itself in the comparatively satisfactory condition of the health of its population at the present time. Plague declined during the past seven days from 471 to 324, the decrease thus amounting to 147 deaths, not far short of 30 per cent. All the districts shared in the improvement, and in no district were there more than 27 deaths, this return being made by Mazagon, where the disease seems to be most severe at the present time. There were twenty-seven deaths also in Worli, but there the population is very much greater. In Mahim 25 deaths occurred, and in Sion there were 20 fatal cases. The disease claimed no victims from the southern district of the Fort, but with the exception of First Nagpada, deaths still occur in every other district of the city, the otherwise healthy district of Upper Colaba still sharing in the mortality. As regards their total death-rates the districts of Colaba, Fort, First Nagpada, and strangely enough Dhobi Talao return the lowest figures. There is still a considerable amount of small-pox in the city, but the mortality from fevers remains comparatively low. The returns in respect of phthisis and other respiratory diseases are average for the time of the year. There were seven deaths among the European community last week, but none of these were due to infectious or destructively climatic diseases. The birth-rate continues above normal.

A FALLEN HERO. THE French Government have taken care that the hero of Fashoda should not emulate General Boulanger. Colonel Marchand is at present in disgrace, fulfilling a punishment of thirty days' confinement to his quarters, and at the end of that period his resignation will take effect. In this and other disciplinary measures taken against high officers in the Navy, M. Combes and his colleagues have certainly acted with courage; but it is not improbable that more will be heard about Colonel Marchand's case. The man who sought to forestall Lord Kitchener on the Nile is still a favourite with the French democracy, albeit after the first enthusiasm inspired by his dash to Fashoda, the War Office have been careful in their treatment of him. The populace are scarcely likely accurately to estimate the nature of Colonel Marchand's offence, and attempts have been already made to demonstrate the popular sympathy in his favour. Colonel Marchand has, however, discreetly declined to be nominated Mayor of Paris, declaring that he is still a soldier and only his Chiefs and the French Government are in a position to settle the question and to shape his future. It is not possible for foreigners to pass judgment on the case, but, so far as the facts are known, it does not appear that Colonel Marchand has acted with the same discretion in all the circumstances leading up to his resignation. For a soldier, in whom the sense of discipline is expected to be stronger than in other men, the reasons which seem to have impelled him to send in his papers are not admirable. Colonel Marchand desires to proceed to the Far East to join General Kuropatkin. The French Government had already appointed a mission headed by General Silvestre and it was not considered advisable to include Colonel Marchand. Straightway he tendered his resignation. On learning this General Andre, the Minister of War, invited the Colonel to his place at Arcachon to talk the matter over. Meanwhile the latter had written to the "Patrie" a letter which was brought to the War Minister's notice while Marchand was still his guest. General Andre at once declared that if the letter had been written by the Colonel, it was no longer a question of resignation but of dismissal. Two days' later, a Cabinet Council decided that the letter to the newspaper constituted an offence against military discipline which must be punished. British people readily and warmly admired the pluck and resource which brought a French expedition across the Soudan to Fashoda, albeit the exploit threatened to have grave consequences. We can, therefore, sympathise with a gallant soldier in the vicissitude that now overtakes him, though he has but himself be to blame for it. The trait of character which is a virtue in the Soudan, is a defect in Paris, and Colonel Marchand seems to be the victim of the tempestuous nature which carried him to Fashoda and elevated him as a popular idol. It is not the first time that the defects of his qualities have been the nemesis of greatness.

COLONEL BRANDER has returned to Gyantse where the entire Mission is now assembled. There has been no further fighting and the Tibetans in the neighbourhood are most friendly, but rumours continue of an endeavour on the part of the Lhassa Lamas to organise opposition.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Pedler, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has left Simla on the completion of his special duty there in connection with the report on European schools in India.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Aden that the Boundary Commission will remain intact for the summer as more work will probably have to be undertaken in the north-east part of the hinterland some months hence.

IN the Rangoon Chief Court Mr. Justice Bigge has granted bail, in two sureties for Rs. 20,000 each, to Esoof Ismail (alias Moung Gale) a wealthy trader, who was arrested by the Police the other day on the charge of arson in connection with the fire which recently destroyed half of the Burmese quarters of West Rangoon, the Magistrate having refused the application.

A WRITER in the "Indian Forester" gives an unpleasant picture of Mauritius, the land that finds favour with the Indian emigrant. The people are lazy and the creoles vary their existence by stealing and occasionally shooting a too energetic protector of property. He says that the Indian will be the future master of Mauritius. The Indians were imported to cultivate the land and now they are gradually possessing themselves of it.

SUVARNATULA, or weighing against gold, is a very costly religious ceremony which only the very rich can afford to perform. Such a function was held the other day at Miraj, when many of the scions of the Deccan Sardar families of Poona were present on the occasion. In this ceremony Lady Girgjabai, the Dowager Rani of the house of Marajmala, had herself weighed against gold with the rites prescribed by the Shastras or Hindu scriptures. The gold placed in scales against her ladyship were afterwards distributed among Brahmin priests and the poor. Such a ceremony was performed by the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik of Bombay in the seventies at his native village in the Ratnagiri District.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 10th May was 842, giving a death-rate of 56·42 per annum per thousand as against 63·19 the corresponding period of last year, and 78·29 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 51 died from fevers; 324, plague; 25, small-pox; 9, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 54, phthisis; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 138, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 31, still-born; 75, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin, 35; Lingaet, 2; Bhatia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 431; Hindu low caste, 73; Musulman, 177; Parsee, 25; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 43; Eurasian, 4; European, 7; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 288 as against 220 the corresponding period of last year, and 228 the average over the past five years.

NEWS from Jeddah announces that the Turkish Governor has now taken in hand from the Sheriff the management of political matters, and that the road between Mecca and Jeddah has become quite safe.

THE Baroness Burdett-Coutts celebrated her ninetieth birthday on April 20th and was the recipient of many floral offerings, including one from the Baroness Clifton, aged four years. This gift was from the youngest to the oldest baroness of the kingdom.

DURING the days of pilgrimage this year the roads were infested by Bedouins, says an Aden correspondent. A disturbance occurred at Mecca. Two tribes named the Hodhail and the Harb fought outside the temple and several persons were killed. This caused much alarm and excitement amongst the pilgrims. The Egyptian pilgrims, like others, were subjected to bad treatment and some heavy exactions under colour of contribution for the Hedjaz Railway. The Pasha, who was in charge of the Egyptian contingent which went this year to Mecca, made representations which were forwarded to the Sublime Porte. The Egyptian papers took up the matter vigorously. Long articles in prose and poetry appear in all the Arabic papers condemning the Sherif (Ameer) of Mecca and the Turkish Governor, who are alleged to be in combination. It is now reported by the Journal "Al Liwa" that the Porte has sent a commission composed of certain high officers to make full inquiry.

ROMANCE OF THE ROMANOFFS.

THE TSAR NOT A MUSCOVITE.

The Tsar's recent renunciation of his claim to the Duchy of Oldenburg is a present reminder that neither in origin nor subsequent descent are the Romanoffs Russian. As exiles they entered the country of which their head is supreme autocrat, and whatever degree of Russian nationality they acquired has long been resolved into nothingness by foreign marriages. For nearly two centuries the Royal House of Russia has not been Romanoff, but Holstein-Goltorgo.

Nowhere is this fact held more strongly than in Russia itself. Of this the Emperor Nicholas was bluntly reminded by Prince Peter Dolgorouki, of almost immemorial Muscovite descent. As Russian Ambassador in Paris this Dolgorouki offended the Emperor, and was ordered to return, Instead of doing so the Prince replied that his ancestors were Grand Dukes of Moscow when those of his Majesty were not even Dukes of Holstein-Goltorgo, and that he would not accept the recall.

Even among Royal Houses the history of the Romanoffs is striking. In the middle of the fourteenth century Kobyla, a chieftain of Lithuania, was driven from his own country for holding fast to paganism and refusing Christianity. Fleeing to Muscovy his abilities as a warrior were welcomed by the Tsar Ivan I. So promising a career opened before him that Kobyla renounced the heathen worship for which he had suffered exile and was baptised into the Church under the name of Andrew. In cource of events his family became known as the Romanoffs and in 1547 Ivan IV. took Anastasia Romanoff to wife

The Romanoffs thus became a notable party in the Court of the Tsar. With the death of Ivan the Terrible's son Feodor, and the assassination of the rightful successor, Dimitry, in 1591, the Houses of Rurik came to an end after reigning over Russia for 720 years. Anarchy then rent Russia asunder. Turks and Persians seized the outlying dominions. Poles, Swedes, and the Muscovite nobles themselves struggled for and successively usurped the throne. By virtue of his relationship with the late Tsar, Feodor Romanoff was one of the claimants. Educated by Sir Jerome Horsey, the first English Ambassador to Russia, his ability and wisdom so enhanced his claim that his rival, Boris Godonoff compelled him to become a priest, and so debarred, him from the throne.

Profiting by these internecine strugggles, the Poles seized Moscow. In despair, the Russians were about to accept the King of Poland's sovereignty, when a butcher of Novgorod raised the people in a patriotic effort, which drove out the invaders. The nobles, clergy, and burgesses were summoned to Moscow to elect a Tsar.

The assembly met in Lent, 1613, and opened the business with three day's fast and prayer. Three military officers were the first favourites for the throne, but, after stormy debates, Michael Romanoff was elected king. He was a youth of seventeen, and the sole reason of his election was that he was the son of his father Feoder, who had been forced to turn monk that he might not become Tsar.

With sincere reluctance, and after declining the kingly office, Michael Romanoff accepted the crown. He regarded it as "the will of Heaven declared by the voice of the Russian people." In April, 1613, Michael was crowned Tsar and the Romanoffs became rulers of the country which they had entered as refugees a century or two before. There is irony in the fact that the most autocratic sovereign in the world owes his position to the election of his ancestor by popular vote. But Romanoff despotism is of later growth. Michael the first Tsar of the house, swore on his coronation to make no new nor change any old law on his own initiative, He swore to consult the assemblies in his government and to make neither peace nor war without their consent.

The death of Alexis in 1676 opened the sordid and often deadly series of family dissensions which made up Romanoff history for the next century and a half. By his first wife Alexis left two sons, Feodor and Ivan, and six daughters. By his second wife he had Peter (who was to become the Great) and one daughter. Feodor was a weakling and Ivan a blind, deaf imbecile. As primogeniture was not inevitable in Russia, the crown was claimed for Peter. But Feodor's sister, the strong and beautiful Princess Sophia, secured the crown for her brother and used him as the headpiece of her own rule. His early death renewed the question of succession, but again Sophia triumphed and placed her idiot brother Ivan on the throne.

This first Romanoff Tsar ruled more or less constitutionally for thirty-two years. It was Alexis his son and successor, who introduced the tyrannical tone into Russian government Strengthening his bodyguard, he openly sold offices and justice. He created an arbitrary tribunal with secret police, but the people were still powerful enough to rebel against, and for a time to break down, the monopolies which Alexis was influenced to this policy by the course of democracy in England, for this Tsar corresponded with Charles I., and offered arms and money to assist Charles II. against Cromwell, Fearing Peter, then a lad of ten years, she ordered his assassination, but he escaped. Unable to kill him Sophia banished Peter to a country village with orders that he should be led into every dissipation. She was well obeyed, yet despite the wildness of those years Peter was able at the age of seventeen not only to defeat a plot for his murder, but also to secure the throne for himself.

Crowned Tsar in 1689, Peter began his wonderful reign of empire making. From the building of ships he passed to the building of an army, a navy, a social civilisation, an empire, a Government in short, the creation of modern Russia, both as she is within and without her borders. From a negligible country he built and raised her into a state of world-acknowledged power. He proclaimed this by dropping the merely Russian title of Tsar and assuming the cosmopolitan style of Emperor. Internally Peter moulded Russia into the autocracy that it is. He swept away the councils of nobles, clergy, and citizens that has elected his grandfather to the throne. He made himself head of the Church which had consecrated Michael Romanoff as Tsar. He forced the nobles into his service and gathered all the reins of government in his own hands, ruthlessly exterminating all who rebelled against his untempered despotism. By the murder of his only son and heir, the unstable Alexis, he initiated those Royal assassinations which have claimed five out of the twelve Sovereigns who have succeeded him on the Russian throne.

Alexis being dead, Peter left the Crown of the great empire he had created to his wife Catherine, the illegitimate servant-maid and cast-off mistress of two of his generals. Her short and vicious reign ended, a Romanoff in Peter II., son of the assassinated Alexis, filled the throne. Three years later he died—the last male of the Romanoff line, barely a century after they first wore a crown. The army chose as monarch Anne, daughter of the imbecile Tsar Ivan. Her accession is notable as being marked by an attempt to limit the royal autocracy, and to institute a mild form of constitutional government. The attempt failed and Anne ruled absolutely through her favourites. Dying in 1740 her baby nephew Ivan was proclaimed Tsar.

Within a year a revolution enthroned Peter the Great's daughter Elizabeth. The displaced infant Ivan was cast into prison, and after twenty-four years' incarceration was murdered by order of Catherine the Great. The Empress Elizabeth reigned for twenty years, a reign notable for her unblushing and persistent vice. Leaving no legitimate children, she was succeeded by her nephew Peter. He was a grandson of Peter, the Great, but only through his daughter, who married the Duke of Holstein-Goltorgo. To that extent Peter III. was a Romanoff, but within a year of mounting the throne this debased man was overthrown, imprisoned, and murdered by his wife Catherine. She was a Princess of Anhalt, and for the next thirty-six years this alien women ruled Russia, shrewdly increasing its dominion and power. In unbridled vice, as well as in statecraft, she emulated Peter the Great.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE FIGHT AT ANTUNG.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 11.

Tokio advices confirm the news that the Cossacks have attacked Anju. The Japanese garrison there wired for re-inforcements and repulsed their assailants.

[The strategic importance of Anju has given it a value that, but for the war, it would never have attained. Anju is nothing more than a grubby village containing some 400 houses in all. It is built in a square and surrounded by a wall. The "inner" town is divided into four squares by more walls. On the northern side is the citadel. Altogether, but for the war, a distinctly uninteresting place, with very little chance of figuring so largely now or at any future time in the newspapers of the world.]

The Japanese five million loan was issued in London to-day at 93½.

Baron Hayashi appeared on the floor of the Stock Exchange, as the prospectuses were being distributed and received a great ovation.

The premium on the loan rose to 3½.

Foreign tenders for the Russian loan are arriving in Paris.

The form of issue is still undecided, but there will probably be a first issue of twenty-four millions sterling and then of eight millions.

In the House of Commons Earl Percy said that the British Consul at Niuchwang had not requested the despatch of a gunboat to protect British interests. Great Britain, he said, had requested the belligerents to safeguard them.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Reuter (Shanhaikwan) states that the Russians still linger in the vicinity of Niuchwang and some are even returning to the city.

The Japanese are reported to be creeping up closer to Port Arthur.

General Kuropatkin reports the successful dash of an ammunition train from Liao-yang to Port Arthur.

The Japanese loan is quoted in Wall Street at 95¼.

LONDON, MAY 12.
LATER.

Despatches from different Russian generals appear to show that the Japanese after the momentary raid from Pitsewo upon the railway to Port Arthur are now deploying upon a wide front upon a general line running north-east and south-west through Feng-wang-chang.

The army which crossed the Yalu upper reaches forming the extreme right and the comparitively small force which landed at Pitsewo the extreme left.

"Colombo telegrams dated May 12th state:— Admiral Skrydloff is reported to have informed the Czar, on the occasion of receiving his appointment, that his task was almost impossible, but he would do his utmost. It is reported that one million and a quarter sterling Government specie was lost in the Petropavlovsk.

Russia bought at the outset of the war three French submarines, which were entrained to the Far East with a Russian submarine; three others followed.

By way of preparing the way for Admiral Alexeieff's retirement from the Viceroyalty without humiliation, General Kuropatkin will shortly be appointed Military Naval Commander-in-Chief. Admiral Skrydloff has expressed his willingness to act under his authority.

A Russian battleship building on the Neva was mysteriously and seriously damaged.

The Baltic fleet goes to the East via the Suez Canal. The colliers which supply the ships will go via the Cape under a strong escort, to rendezvous in the Indian Ocean. Russia has chartered twenty ships, chiefly British, to convey 70,000 tons coal to neutral Chinese ports. A secret clause in the charter concedes extravagant freights if the vessels make a dash for Dalny, Port Arthur and Vladivostock. Russia is absolutely determined to emerge victorious at any cost.

THE ATTACK ON ANTUNG.

Mr. S. Hayashi Consul for Japan sends us the following telegram received yesterday afternoon from the Japanese Government:—

On the morning of the 10th instant two hundred Russian cavalry attacked Anju. The Japanese garrison stubbornly resisted.

One company of re-inforcements arrived in the afternoon from Ping-yang. The enemy fled on the morning of the 11th, when further Japanese re-inforcements arrived from north and south.

The Japanese casualties are four killed, six wounded and the enemy's casualties are over fifty.

A non-commissioned officer taken prisoner said the enemy consisted of five hundred Cossacks.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

General Ma Yu-k'un's troops holding the neutral line west of the Liao river are reported to be exceedingly hostile against the Russians who are repeatedly openly showing that they will recognise only so much of China's neutrality as will suit their own convenience. In regard to this, says the "N.C. Daily News" of April 20th, it is reported that General Ma Yu-k'un' has written to Peking stating that he will not be able to hold back his men much longer in their eagerness to come to blows with the Russians, unless the latter show more respect for the neutrality of China.

The troops under Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai's command in the north number 36,100 men of all arms consisting of 25,000 infantry, 5,750 cavalry, 3,850 artillery men, 1,000 Pioneers, and 5[illegible] transport corps.

WILL CHINA INTERVENE?

During the negotiations prior to the present conflict we made no secret, writes the "Shanghai Mercury" of April 15th, of our opinion that China could not look unmoved on such a war as has since begun, that as Japan would, while fighting in the first place for her own hand, be at the same time waging war on behalf of her neighbour, it would be an unheard of thing were that neighbour to stand by with folded arms and look supinely on. There are hundreds of thousands of natives, possibly many more, who hold the like opinion, and every now and then a grumble is heard through the press that the present opportune movement is not being taken to strike the needed blow for freedom and independence. But that raises the question of questions: Is the moment opportune? Has China the force to make her effort successful? Are the Japanese in a position to assure China of the certainty of success if she strikes hard now, or would it be better to wait until the Chinese arms are in a fitter condition and the efforts put forth by Russia are beginning to tell on her strength? In a word, has the psychologic moment arrived? If not, when will it, if at all?

A good many considerations need reviewing before a decided answer can be given to these questions. There is no doubt that China is stronger in Pechili to-day than she ever was before. But that is not saying much. She would need to be a good deal stronger yet before it would be safe for her to throw down the gauntlet to Russia, and the very best thing China can do at this juncture is to continue her armament, drill her troops, complete their equipment, and add to their number. The example of Russia for the past twelve months will be quite sufficient if she only follow it. She must continue to talk peace and prepare for war with all the power she possesses. There is arising, we are told, a strong anti-foreign feeling in some of the northern provinces. It is surely unnecessary to talk of a chronic condition as if it were something new. The anti-foreign feeling is not rising. It has been there all the time. What China has got to do now is to control and direct it more astutely than she did in 1900. In certain ways the anti-foreign feeling of that year was justified, but the most obstinate of native reactionists must now know that China cannot afford to bring the whole world down upon her again. Therefore whatever of anti-foreign feeling is now being engendered should go to aid in the protection of Manchuria against Russian aggression.

The American Note respecting the integrity of the Chinese Empire should go far to strengthen the hands of the Pekin Government and in case it should be necessary for China to strike in order to recover her now despoiled provinces she should not be hindered by the rest of the world, but should be allowed to take her own course in connection with Japan as her ally. It has already been announced that France would not consider the adhesion of China to Japan as constituting a reason for her intervention. We can well conceive of circumstances in which the aid of a Chinese army, well equipped, well-led, and sufficiently strong in numbers might make just the difference between success and failure. But, of course, this is pure surmise at the moment, for the progress of military affairs is nearly a sealed book except so far as this pregnant fact is concerned that the Russians have been absolutely driven out of Korea. The difficult time for these operations must now have begun. The thaw has come, and with it the roadless Manchurian waste will be almost impassable.

Russia is credited with the intention to retire and draw her enemy on. But we give the Japanese credit for good sense enough to prevent them from falling into any such Chinese trap. With Port Arthur and Vladivostock in their hands they could withstand the whole power of the Russian Empire and bleed it to death. Before such a conclusion, Russia would be very glad to remember a clause in her railway agreement with China, to the effect that after a given period the Manchurian railway may be purchased by the latter power. It would also be fortunate that Russia had only "leased" Port Arthur. Leases may easily be got out of when circumstances make it desirable, and the sale of the railway might be connected with the handing over of Port Arthur once again to its rightful owner, or if it be taken by the Japanese its safeguarding might be left in the hands of its captors pending the reorganization of China's resources and power.

Is it likely then, that China will intervene? We think it certain that she must if the war be long continued, but that the rapid success of Japan might render it unnecessary, as ma the diplomatic action of the powers if they be so inclined. The price of her absention is and should be the unqualified restoration to her of her three eastern provinces.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

The first annual report of the Imperial Library at Calcutta, which was opened by Lord Curzon on January 20th, 1903, states that during the year 2,121 permanent readers' tickets were issued to the public. A total of 15,093 readers made use of the reading room during the eleven months under review.

THE BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

The final tie for the Beighton Hockey Cup was played last evening between the Hornets and the United Service. After an exciting struggle the Hornets won by two goals to one.

STORM IN CALCUTTA.

A severe storm passed over Calcutta last night between 8 and 9, causing great havoc among trees, flooding the streets and dislocating the traffic.

CLEVER FRAUD ON A BANK.

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

An impudent swindle has been perpetrated on one of the exchange banks here. It appears that the bank in question received from a client four pieces of Government paper each for Rs. 25,000 or one lakh in all and received an advance of Rs. 90,000 from the bank; subsequently the four notes were sent to the Public Debt Office in the Bank of Bengal for the purpose of collecting interest, when it was found that the notes were originally for Rs. 100 each instead of Rs. 25,000. They had been so skilfully forged that the local banks now refuse to negotiate government paper till notes have been verified at the Public Debt Office. The matter is under enquiry.

THE AMIR'S ACCIDENT.

MAJOR BIRD IN CABUL.

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Major Bird reached Cabul on the 30th ultimo and was most cordially received. He found the Amir's hand in a bad state owing to neglect, but was able to give His Highness immediate relief and hopes to effect a cure without difficulty.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The plague epidemic has not even yet reached its maximum in the Punjab, where 34,685 deaths occurred last week against 33,953 in the previous seven days; but elsewhere throughout India an improvement which set in the last month continues to be maintained. The total number of deaths in all provinces outside the Punjab in the past seven days was only 6,922 compared with 10,830 in the preceding week, almost the whole of India sharing in the reduction.

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The wedding of Miss. F. E. Jackson, daughter of the late Colonel Jackson to Mr. R. A. Casells 32nd Lancers, took place here on the 9th proximo.

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

Last evening at the Old or Mission Church at Calcutta, the Rev. S. H. Clark, senior Minister of that Church was married to Miss Minnie Collins, General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

The Attack at Gyantse.

THE FIGHT AT KAROLA.

LONDON, MAY, 11.

The "Times" in a telegram from Gyantse says that the Chinese Commissioner, Ma deliberately concealed a Tibetan plot to attack the Mission on the 5th inst.

Mr. Parr of the Chinese Customs, who is Joint Commissioner with Ma, narrowly escaped death.

His servants were all butchered.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Broderick in the House of Commons said that the Government had arrived at the conclusion that recent events make it inevitable that the British Mission should advance to Lhassa unless the Tibetans consent to negotiate at Gyantse.

LATER.

Mr. Brodrick in reply to a question in the House of Commons this evening said that unless the Amban and a competent Tibetan negotiator appear at Gyantse within a fixed period to be fixed by the Government of India, we shall take steps to negotiate at Lhassa.

The Imperial Government, he said, had informed the Indian Government that they don't in anywise depart from the policy enunciated in their despatch of the 6th November.

All the necessary steps will be taken to secure the line of communications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 12.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent telegraphing from Gyantse on the 9th instant states:— Colonel Brander, with the force which turned the Tibetan army from its position in the Karo Pass, returned to Gyantse to-day.

The Mission, which already is in a strongly fortified village, is now perfectly adequately protected. Not the least apprehension need be felt regarding its safety.

The Shigatse Army, which attacked the Mission, has taken possession of the ruined fort on the rock which we abandoned after blowing up the gates. The Tibetans are rebuilding a portion of the fort and can be easily seen with the naked eye, as busy as bees. The fort is about thirteen hundred yards from the camp.

The enemy apparently have a big jingal which carries some distance. They have fired about sixty shots with it, and killed one follower this evening. We turn the maxim on all who expose themselves thus seriously interfering with building operations. Meanwhile our rear remains perfectly open. The post comes up daily.

The attack on the Mission on the 5th instant was not wholly unexpected. Information was given by the sick attending the dispensary. Major Murray, Commanding, sent a patrol up the Shigatse road, but found nothing. The sentries, however, kept alert, and at dawn gave the alarm.

Eight hundred Tibetans tried to rush the post. Some reached the loopholes, but our men rushed to their posts and in two hours entirely beat off the attack. A sortie was then made and it was found that another eight hundred Tibetans had occupied the fort.

We buried 140 bodies after the fight. Hundreds must have got away wounded. Our casualties at Gyantse since the 5th are only five, two killed.

To-morrow we thoroughly reconnoitre the Tibetan position.

It is now known that the Tibetans who attacked the Mission marched twelve miles during the night, led by a Lhassa Lama.

My account of the fight in the Karo Pass was written before the pursuit was over. It now appears that three thousand men were behind the wall, and they fled in three great masses.

The Mounted Infantry pursued them for twelve miles, riding on the flanks, and shooting from the saddle. The total Tibetan casualties could have been hardly less than three or four hundred killed, and possibly more.

It ought to be understood that at one period of the action the situation was somewhat critical. Our advance on both flanks had been checked. Captain Bethune and his immediate followers, who had gallantly rushed up to the main wall, had been killed, and the Maxims and small mountain guns could do nothing to subdue the fire, either from the main wall or the sangars on the flanks.

The tension was at last relieved by Major Row and his Gurkhas who climbed up the face of an almost absolute precipice, and were thus able to command the left sangars which contained about forty riflemen. These were so busy firing on the troops below that they did not notice the Gurkhas above them, till six or seven had been killed. The remainder then bolted.

They looked like veritable giants crossing the slope, and afforded an easy target. Their flight was checked by a precipice, and some threw themselves over and were dashed to bits.

Major Row's Gurkhas advanced to the edge of the precipice, whence they commanded the position at the main wall and also the Tibetan camp and the plain below.

Meanwhile the right sangar had been taken by the Sikhs who climbed to the edge of a glacier to command the position. When the sangars were evacuated the main Tibetan army holding the wall fled.

KANGMA, (TIBET,) MAY 11

May 10th—A reconnaissance was made to-day to the hills north-east of Gyantse to a monastery harbouring Tibetan soldiers.

Big jingals in a jong were fired on the force returning, and continued firing all the afternoon, many balls of half and one pound weight striking the camp and passing through tents. No serious damage was done.

CHINA AND THE TIBETANS.

The "N. C. Daily News" under date April 20th says: "A Peking dispatch states the Waiwupu has been lately busily occupied in conferring with Sir Ernest Satow regarding affairs in Tibet and that, in order nothing untoward should occur in the meantime to mar the smoothness of the conference, instructions have been telegraphed to Yu Tai, the Chinese Imperial Resident at Lhassa to use every effort in curbing the disorderly Tibetans and preventing their giving trouble to the British Expedition there. The promise is further given that as soon as a modus vivendi has been arranged between the British Minister and the Waiwupu, the result will be duly communicated to Lhassa. In the meantime there must be no more fighting with the British Expedition." The Tibetans have, however, not paid much regard to the wishes of the nominal Suzerain.

THE GAY PARISIENNE.

MADAME DAGMAR'S PERFORMANCE.

An enjoyable performance of the Gay Parisienne was given at the Gaiety Theatre last evening by Madame Vivianne Dagmar assisted by Miss Sherar, and a company of amateurs. Mme. Dagmar in the title role surpassed herself. Her acting was sprightly and skilful, her singing charming and her dancing full of grace. She was repeatedly encored. Miss Sherar ably seconded Mme. Dagmar's efforts. Her dancing also was exceedingly clever and pretty, and in the Spanish dance in the second act, she was especially successful. Her singing of "I want to be a Lady" as Ruth, the domestic servant, secured her an ovation. Miss Margaret Cyril as Norah also acted with much grace and ability and her singing was excellent. She was loudly applauded in her duet with Mr. R. Priscoe, who acted ably as Tom Everleigh, the Barrister. Mr. W. Tyler, who undertook the role of M Auguste Pompier the French spy, did a lot to keep the piece together. His dancing was clever and his songs full of humour. The whole production passed off with great success.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHILIAN CRUISERS SOLD.

For Whom Destined?

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Chilian cruisers Esmeralda and Chacabuco have been sold to a New York firm.

The Chacabuco is a steel-protected cruiser of 4,500 tons, built at Elswick, in 1902, launched unnamed, and bought by Chili. She represented that nation at Spithead on the occasion of the assemblage of ships for the Coronation Review. Her armament consists of two 8-inch, ten 4·7-inch and a number of small guns. She steams 23 knots.

The Esmeralda is an armoured cruiser of 7,000 tons. She was laid down at Elswick in 1895, and launched in 1896. Her armour consists of 6-in, partial Harveyed built 7 ft. wide, and 328 ft. long; protected deck 1·5 in., gunshields 4·5 in., conning tower 8 in. The Esmerala's armament consists of two 8-in. quick-firing guns behind shields, one forward, one aft; sixteen 6-in. quick-firing guns; ten 6-pounder quick-firing guns; four maxim machine guns; and three torpedo tubes, one on each beam submerged.

THE "TIMES" ON THE YELLOW PERIL.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The "Times" discussing what it describes as the mischievous and dishonest cry of the Yellow peril raised by the continental press says that only if Japan is confronted by an international boycott, is she likely to make the Yellow peril a reality. No policy is more fatuous and unjust than to exclude her from the sisterhood of civilized peoples and neither Great Britain nor the United States will lend an ear to such advice.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Warner's Team v. Rest of England.

LONDON MAY, 11.

The following is the result of the match between Warner's Australian team and the Rest of England at Lord's.

Warner's made 300 in their first innings and 34 for 1 wicket in the second.

The Rest of England scored 247. The match was drawn.

There was no play on Tuesday owing to rain.

THE LIQUOR LICENSING BILL.

Second Reading Carried.

ON, MAY 12.

In the House of Commons last night the Licensing Bill was read a second time by 353 against 196 votes.

TRANSVAAL AND BRITISH INDIANS.

Question of Trading Licenses.

SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

The Transvaal Supreme Court has decided in favour of the supplication of the British Indians for an order compelling the authorities to grant a trading license in town which has been refused by virtue of the law enabling Government to locate coloured persons.

AMERICAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

Foreign Labour Required.

A meeting of cotton manufacturers held at Washington discussed the serious condition of the industry and agreed that encouragement be given to Italian and other foreign labour.

The Secretary of Commerce said he trusted to see the raw material turned into the manufactured article before being sent abroad enabling finished goods to be supplied, when normal conditions are resumed in Asia.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR QUESTION

Mr. Lyttleton replying to a question in the Commons said that the Convention with China for regulating the importation of Chinese into the Transvaal would be signed to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY, 12.

Lieut. MacMahon, 27th Punjabis, joins the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieut. Wood, 38th Central India Horse, is transferred to the Burma Command.

Lieut.-General Sir A. Gaselee, Commanding Bengal, is granted ninety days' privilege leave from the 29th October, 1904, Major General-Henry will officiate.

CAPTAIN HECTOR BETHUNE, who was killed in the fighting at Karola in Thibet on the 6th instant, served in the Chitral Relief operations in 1895 with the force from Gilgit, being present at the action of Nisa Ghol, and mentioned in despatches. During the risings on the North-West Frontier in 1897-98 Captain Bethune served in the relief of Malakand and Chakdarra, in the operations in Bajaur and the Mahmund country, and against the Utman Khel. He was an excellent officer, who will be greatly missed in his regiment, the 32nd Pioneers.

IT is understood that all the Mounted Infantry together with the Bikanir Camel Corps will be among the troops returning from Somaliland this month. The strength of the garrison to be left at Berbera and elsewhere has not yet been made public.

IT is probable that orders will shortly be issued relating to the modification in military examinations in India.

Captain A. H. Kane, No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant and Instructor in Gunnery at Karachi.

Captain R. B. Daunt, 121st Pioneers, has been granted six months' leave out of India on medical certificate.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS (A) vs. KARACHI R. A.

IN the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the Cooperage last evening a match was played between the Cathedral High School Old Boys "A" team and the R. A. (Karachi). The Old Boys being the present holders of the Cup, a good deal of interest was naturally taken in the game and there was a good attendance. At the start the Old Boys at once got down and long passing was the order of the day, Smith at half back gave his forwards plenty to do, and for a time they were busy in the Gunners' "25". However the left back successfully cleared, and an unusual failure by Roberts gave the Karachi Gunners a chance to get away. The game quickly went to the other end again, however, and combined play by George, Spilling and Green again saw the Old Boys in their opponents' "25." At length they forced a corner and Green had a shot, but it had not enough sting behind it, and was easily saved. The Old Boys' forward line played up well, but the defence opposed to them was excellent. George and Samways were responsible for an effort which was nearly successful. A long pass by Smith gave the ball to Samways who passed it to George, who had the goal before him. He was, however, again spoiled by the Gunners' left back who was continually in the way, and relieved splendidly. Three of the left wing men of the Old Boys were close in but the goal keeper was equal to emergencies, and running up with the ball in their left wing, the Gunners relieved the situation. Coming down again Gawthorne had a shot which rebounded off the pads of the Gunners' goal-keeper. The Old Boys' forwards were all the time busy, Smith at centre half and the two backs giving them plenty of work to do. At length an opening presented itself and Spilling shot. The goal-keeper put the ball out, but Gawthorne was there to receive it, and he put it into the net with a good shot. Straight from the knock off the forward line got going again, Smith sent the ball to Samways on the extreme right, and he returned it to Spilling who scored again. Two minutes later George had the goal at his mercy but waited too long, Half time aarrived without any further addition to the score, which stood as follows:—

Old Boys	2 goals
Karachi Artillery	Nil.

The Old Boys again took up the pressure when the game was resumed, and Spilling, close in had a chance of shooting, but the ball passed him and went over. The same thing occurred a moment or two afterwards as the result of a long pass from Samways. At the other end, the soldiers ran through and their centre rid himself of all opposition, but Ward had a fairly clear course. The goal-keeper however ran out, and relieved the situation, and the ball going down on the right wing, Gawthorne had a shot as the ball passed him from George. The shot went wide, and the ball went to midfield. Another effort by the right wing of the Old Boys resulted in a corner, but the Gunners' defence was sound. A judicious pass by Smith gave the ball to Gawthorne, but he was bothered by the Gunners' right back, and he only succeeded in putting the ball over. The Gunners' goal-keeper had to come out to spoil an effort by Green; but a corner was conceded. Nothing came of it and the ball was put over by Ward, The game was delayed a few moments' later by an accident to one of the Gunners; and shortly after the resumption, the Old Boys augmented their score as the result of a shot by Green. The Gunners played pluckily and got down by means of good play on the left wing, but they were driven down again, and their right wing getting to work Spilling at centre put the ball through after an exciting passage of arms in front of goal. Essai got the front line to work again, and Green getting through had another shot which went wide. The soldiers played up pluckily, but the game was mostly in their half, and it eventually ended

Cathedral H. S. Old Boys	4 goals.
R. A. (Karachi)	0 goal.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT ("D" Co.) vs. BYCULLA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

On the Marine Lines ground "D" Company of the Cheshire Regiment were opposed to the Byculla Education Society's eleven when a close fought struggle was witnessed. There was little to choose between the play of the respective teams, for both were fairly well matched. Play on either side was not of the highest possible grade, and whatever advantage the Byculla team may have possessed in regard to their passing play, was negatived by several bad misses. The military team had "sticks" and 'fouls" given against them on more than one occasion and used their weight to advantage. They were lucky in scoring the only goal in the match, during a scrimmage in front of the net in the first half This was at the close of twenty minutes' even play during which the struggle was particularly well balanced. Up to half time the Cheshires had, with the exception of one rush by the Byculla team, somewhat the better of the contest. After crossing over, the Byculla goal-keeper and the backs played a good defensive game. The boys followed this up by two or three determined rushes, but though attacking well their pace slackened somewhat towards the close. During the latter period the Cheshires struggled hard to raise their score, but failing to break down their opponents' defence, and won by the narrow margin of 1 goal to 0

The following were the teams:—

Cheshire Regiment, "D." Company.—Goal: Private J Tully; backs: Lance-Corporals Bury and Price; half-backs: Private M. Tully, Lieutenant Gover, and Private Kinsey; forwards: Privates Edwards and Park, Sergeant Harvey, Private James, and Sergeant Corwood.

Byculla Education Society.—Goal: C. Paul; backs: O. Murray and G. Dudley; half-backs: W. Brown, C. Dudley, and R. Ryton; forwards: R. Kennedy, G Wilson, A Hanson, G Mungavin and G Rogers.

Referees: Messrs Phillips (Gymkhana) and Bartell (Gymkhana.)

W. WATSON AND CO'S AFFAIRS.

THE CALCUTTA PROCEEDINGS.

At the Calcutta High Court Mr. Justice Henderson delivered judgment in the matter of a rule obtained by Mr. March the constituted attorney of Mr. Keen Trustee in Bankruptcy in England, upon the Official Assignee and Adjudicating Creditor here of W. Watson and Co. insolvents, to show cause why the Adjudicating Order should not be set aside and the Vesting Order discharged, and why the Official Assignee should not deliver over the accounts to the Trustee in Bankruptcy in England for all assets of the insolvents which had come into his hands, and why the Official Assignee should not pay the costs of the Rule.

His Lordship in a long and exhaustive judgment, after reviewing the numerous cases cited by both sides and the allegations made by the applicant, held that the Adjudicating Order was good, and that the Trustee in Bankruptcy had no locus standi to come in and ask that the Adjudicating Order should be set aside. His Lordship dismissed the rule with costs. His Lordship in the course of the judgment remarked that, application could, in no way, be said to be one of asking the Court to act in aid of the Trustee in Bankruptcy in England, and that if a proper application to that effect were made it might be considered, and the Court, if it thought advisable in the interests of the creditors, might perhaps see fit to annul the proceedings and direct the Official Assignee to make over the insolvents' Estate from the Assignee to the Trustee in Bankruptcy, after the deduction of all the proper charges of the Official Assignee.

THE Aden Boundary Commission is demarcating the Subaihee country, and is said to have gone as far as Ras Al-Ara. The Turks appear to be procrastinating, and the labours of the Commission are likely to be protracted for two or three months more. The Subaihees are in a quiet mood. The First Assistant Resident, Colonel Davies, has returned from their country.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Modern Language Association.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

PICTURES AT THE SALON.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

THE Modern Language Association has concluded its meetings and its members are dispersed, some to England, some to the schools and colleges which claim their labours here. The congress has been a great success, owing largely to the organizing skill of Miss Williams, the principal of the International Guild, which is carrying out the objects of the association, the promotion of modern scholarship, upon a plan that has earned the approval of the educational authorities of England and France. An instructive visit was paid to the Lycee Lakanal, where the English experts were much struck with its superior organization. Apart from the excellent arrangement of the class-rooms, the visitors were impressed with the order and forethought exhibited in this great and autonomous establishment. One feature may be mentioned: the perfectly-equipped kitchen, from which the dishes are sent along a railway to the dining hall. One of the most agreeable of the more social engagements was a theatrical performance given by French and English students of the guild. A number of French girls enacted the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice," in an English that was quite Shakspearian, and a scene from "Les Femmes Savantes of Moliere elicited warm praise for the enunciation of the English players. As was very fitting in the circumstances, Miss Williams presided over the dinner held last evening at the Hotel des Societes Savantes—perhaps the first time that a lady has so presided over a mixed assembly in Paris. The visiting educationists have arrived at a time in France when the retention of Greek and Latin in the school curriculum is being much discussed. It is now possible to proceed to the highest educational degrees without knowing either one or the other. there are four kinds of baccalaureate; in three, Latin is required, but in the fourth, which is given for science, no other language but French is demanded. It is therefore, possible for a doctor in medicine in the future not to know the traditional language of his prescriptions.

As a matter of fact, however, the members of the liberal professions are generally drawn from the higher bourgeois class, which at present exhibits no tendency to withdraw its sons from the study of the dead languages or more especially of Latin. Greek is almost doomed owing to the indifferent manner in which it is taught in France and the dislike which the pupils entertain to it. The class which has most readily availed itself of the exemption in the lycees are the boys who are about to enter a commercial career. To them it is a welcome relief to substitute the language of Cicero and Tacitus for the more or less mechanical arts of shorthand and book-keeping. Notwithstanding the dispensation the mass of the pupils remains faithful to the arts course known in the French lycee as "A," as opposed to the modern side, known as "B." In another respect, the British members of the Modern Language Association have had their interest aroused by being brought face to face with problems that are also vexing the educational world in England. I speak of the "direct method" of teaching modern languages. Experiments are being made in it in a number of schools here. Formerly modern languages were taught in France as if they were of a purely literary value. The reason was that the Frenchman learnt English and German more as an intellectual exercise than as a real accomplishment. The more practical German has adopted the conversational method before him. The results of the present experiment have been good so for as giving the pupils a practical acquaintance with the tongue they profess; but the disadvantages are twofold. In the first place the teacher is worn out after a few years with this perpetual dialogue suited to the individual capacities and degree of progress of the pupils and they on their part are deprived of a certain literary knowledge of the language which might form the basis of a written style. Already in Germany there is a tendency to mix something of the ancient method of grammar and exercise with the new or spoken method and the opinion of professors here is that the French teaching will follow a similar course.

Now is the day of international conventions. The latest is between France and Italy. It is an attempt to regulate the differences of labour legislation in the two countries. An enormous body of Italian workmen find their way to France, where they work at wages below the rate in vogue here. This has been the cause of even sanguinary conflicts in the past. The present convention does something to level up the Italian immigrant to the standard of the home labourer. It is doubtless the prelude to other conventions. A great amount of the public work of France has been performed by Italians, because contractors found they offered their services at a cheaper rate, and that they were equally sober and industrious. The whole of the forts on the eastern frontier and the strategical railways constructed after the war were built with Italian labour. They have been largely employed in cutting roads and laying railways, and have gained such experience that they have established a sort of special competence in that direction. In the north the severe competition between French and Italian has assumed, from time to time, a very acute phase. Such feeling has been engendered that it has been found impossible to employ the two nationalities side by side. The result has been that in certain industry the Italian has ousted the native workman. The question is of long standing, also, at Marseilles, where the large Italian element in the population is the frequent cause of public disturbance. Any international arrangement, therefore, tending to equalise the position of Italian and French workers, such as in the length of hours worked and in regard to the labour of women and children, is of great industrial importance, besides being in the interests of harmony. It is not unlikely, I think, that this arrangement will be followed by one with Belgium, which also offers the competition of low-priced labour largely untrammelled by social legislation.

Though not a remarkable Salon in a sense indicative of some new departure along the highway of art, it nevertheless is probably an average one; at least it contains the common number of strong and interesting works mixed with the mediocre or purely commercial. The picture that has its crowd of admirers all day long is Mr. Sargent's "Lord Ribblesdale." It is wonderful, and "chef d'œuvre" is not too strong a term to apply to it. A cousin of Mr. Sargent, Miss Anita Surgent, has also a portrait that shows power and promise. Whistler's genius is represented by four small pictures sent to the Salon by his sister. The portraiture generally is a strong point this year. There is, as I have already remarked, an admirable "Princesse Mathilde" by Albert Besnard, in which the intellectual traits of the niece of Napoleon have been very happily caught. John Lavery, the Scottish artist, has always a great following here, He has a portrait of two girls—the one seated and the other standing by her side—which are delightful in their freshness and grace. Clearly owing much to James McNeill Whistler, this painter has since his "Lady Hamilton" of two years ago, shown a talent and technique which have carried him far. M. Horace Gervex is, in a certain sense, the official painter. He was designated to give pictorial utterance to the banquet of the mayors in the garden of Tuileries—a sort of apotheosis of the Waldeck-Rousseau Administration. The figures were all there, but it was a wooden performance. Apparently he has not yet recovered from it, for his "Louis XVI, and Parmementier," one of the largest canvases in the Salon, is not happy in point of vigour or originality of treatment. The "Bey of Tunis" of M. Aublet is a decorated and gorgeous creature set in ablaze of regal furniture, but is hardly a great portrait. One of the most charming pictures in the Grand Palais is, in my view, "Ma Femme et ses So[illegible] by the young artist Caro-Delvaille. The [illegible] wife, who is nursing her baby, is radiantly motherly, and her sisters, who are playing chess, form an admirably composed and sympathetic group.

It is odd to find the humorist let loose in a corner of the Salon. This is M. Albert Guillaume, the well-known caricaturist whose comic illustration of events are now to be seen in the "Figaro." M. Guillaume has three or four pictures all of an amusing character. One represents the boredom of society listening to classical music at the opera. The elderly gentleman is frankly asleep; the younger yawns in the rear, and the young woman of the party who thinks she understands has conjured up a rapt expression. All very funny, but is it a picture? Other work pleases because of the personal equation. There is for instance, a tiny portrait, in dressing gown of M Lucien Guitry, the wellknown actor at the Renaissance. He has a reputation for good looks to lose, and frankly, he is no Adonis here. Perhaps he has got up too early. Another portait, belonging to the same world, is that of Mlle. Suzanne Despres, which in its half-shadowy suggestiveness, is not unlikeable. M. Carolus-Duran, the president of the Salon, shows a portrait group of the children of the Court Boni de Castellane but he is—well—a long way after Reynolds. The Paris Press is honoured in two instances. One represents M. Gaston Steigler, the "champion globe-trotter" of the "Matin," in the midst of takin' notes and the other, Paul Acker, of the "Echo de Paris" in a group at the Ritz Hotel. Of the sculpture, the most striking is "Le Penseur" of Rodin. It breathes the life of the Master forceful and true.

There are in the air many sings of spring the pleasantest time of all the year in Paris. The chestnuts in the avenues, under the influence of the warmth and the rain, have come into leaf; the planes are more backward, and the little brown tassels of last year still hang disconsolately from the upper branches. But in a day or two every highway in the city will be ribbed with green, and every tree in the Bois will contribute its tender shade to the general scheme of spring glory. Early flowers and vegetables find their ways in large quantities to the markets, along the boulevards the colours of the springtide posy are one of the most precious of the contributions of the country to the town. But it is not only in the kiosks that there is a blaze of colour. The colonnade of the Rue de Rivoli and the walls in every part of the eighty-four quarters of the town have broken out in a spring rash of red and green and blue and yellow, and all the distracting variations known to the election printer. That is a sure sign of spring. It is also a sign that the municipal elections are here. Some of this literature is worth the reading if only as an essay on the folly of man and the greater folly of the elector. For instance, here is a candidate who tells us that he is a captain in the army and that he has risen from the ranks.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Hyde-Cates, Political Agent, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 7th July.

Captain J. Talbot, 37th Lancers, Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar, Imperial Service Cavalry, is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs for six months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty, the first ninety days being privilege leave.

Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the District of Ahmedabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, B. A. (Cantab), I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. E. Wilkin becomes Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, vice Mr. E. Van der Straaten, retiring.

Mr. C. H. Longley, subtantive pro tem. Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, is granted, with effect from the 27th May such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. W. Drew, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

The Honourable Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., becomes a member of the Board of the Indian People's Famine Trust vice Mr. G. C. Whitworth, resigned.

The Reverend P. S. Crove, Chaplain of Neemuch, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-two days, in combination with furlough for one year, ten months and eight days, with effect from the 28th April.

The Reverend W. W. Baillie, B. A., Chaplain of Satara, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough on medical certificate for nine months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. Lawrence, I. C. S., is permitted to resign the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 16th July.

Major J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.S., I. M. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr. P. George, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, substantive pro tem., is transferred from the Southern to the Indus Right Bank Division vice Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, transferred to the Public Works Department, Secretariat, and pending his arrival Mr. T. Summers, D. Sc., M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, substantive pro tem, appointed to act as Superintending Engineer of that Division, in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.

Messrs. Charles Donald, Æneas McIver and Charles Macdonald Lane, passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill and Messrs. Denis R. H. Browne and Arthur George Fritz Napier nominated by the London and Victoria Universities, respectively, having been appointed to this Presidency as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, they are posted as follows:—Messrs. McIver, Lane and Napier to the Indus Right Bank Division, and Mr. Browne to the Southern Division.

The Honourable Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Judical, Legislative and Separate Departments, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date, in combination with leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

ROMANCE OF THE ROMANOFES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

But Catherine, it must be remembered was a Romanoff only by adoption. The diminishing Romanoff blood showed itself again in her successor Paul. His first acts in reducing the army, lowering taxation, and releasing political exiles gave good promise. Then pedantic and ridiculous despotism with personal eccentricities showed him to be little better than insane. Five years after his accession Paul was murdered, among the assassins being his second son Constantine. Paul's place was taken by his first-born, the amiable Alexander I who, leaving no children, was followed by the despotic Nicholas The very day of his accession was marked by the first stirring of the modern Russian movement for freedom. Instead of taking the oath of allegiance, some regiments demanded the grant of constitutional government, and were subdued only by bloodshed. Thence came the stern repressive measures of Nicholas and seething submerged working among the people against the iron yoke of the Autocrat, a breeding revolution which blew to pieces Alexander II. in the streets of his capital and which has made and makes the life of the Tsar a terror and burden.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots or incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE nineteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of Marcks and Co., Limited, was held yesterday, at the registered office opposite the University Clock Tower, Mr. Geo. McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors have pleasure in submitting the nineteenth annual balance sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the Company's operations for the year ending 29th February, 1904, The Company's stock as usual has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the General Manager, allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. The amounts available for distribution including balance from last year is Rs. 58,975-14-5 and the directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows:—I. Depreciation of furniture, fixtures and workmen's tools, Rs. 2,000; II. Dividend at Rs. 10 per share, free of Income tax Rs. 40,000; III. Fund for equalization of dividend Rs. 10,000; IV. Balance to be carried to next year Rs. 6,975-14-5; total Rs. 58,975-14-5. The dividend is to be paid on and after Monday, the 13th June, 1904. Under Section 91 of the articles of association of the Company, one of the directors, Mr. G. Claridge, retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. F. L. McAfee, the Company's auditor, also retires from office but is eligible for re-election.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said that the balance sheet had been posted and distributed to all the shareholders on the register and he thought the meeting would agree with him that the report was in every way satisfactory. They had made a good profit which was due to the efficient management thay have had.

The following propositions were unanimously passed by the meeting:—

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. C. B. Robinson that the directors' report and the accounts of the Company made up to 29th February 1904 be adopted.

Proposed by Mr. G. Claridge and seconded by Mr. Dinkerrao Trimbukrao that a dividend of Rs. 10 per share be declared.

Proposed by Mr. Eknath R. Khote and seconded by Mr. Geo. C. Plinston that Mr. G. Claridge one of the directors, who retires by rotation be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. Dinkerrao Trimbukrao, and seconded by Mr. J. A. Geddes, that Mr. F. L. McAfee be appointed auditor of the Company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

Proposed by Mr. C. B. Robinson, and seconded by the chairman, that the sum of a month's pay be distributed amongst the employes of the Company as the General Manager may suggest and the Board approve.

Proposed by Mr. Eknath R. Khote, and seconded by Mr. C. B. Robinson, that the thanks of the shareholders are due to the chairman, directors, and the general manager for their able management of the affairs of the Company for the past year.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The unusually short supply of pipe water we get now-a-days has been ascribed by some to want of pressure and by others to bad plumbing. I stop on the second floor of my buildings constructed in accordance with Municipal by-laws. I never experienced the scarcity of water so badly in previous years as for the last fornight and more. The inconvenience is felt not only on one flat or another but over many parts of the city. We had plenty of rain last year. The hot weather of this years has nothing unusual in it. The tanks, reservoirs and pipes continue the same as in previous years. The question naturally arises why should we not get water in the summer of this year as before. It is true that in the hot season the supply is not as abundant and forcible as in the other two seasons. This might be due to want of pressure on account of heat. But why do we get a very scanty supply of water this summer which was not the case in previous years including famine years also. The real cause of our present inconvenience must be looked for some where else than in the excuses put forward by those who are entrusted with water works or suggested by those who hold a brief for the former.

In old times, the citizens of Bombay contented themselves with the supplies obtained from the wells, the very existence of which is now scarcely known. The wells have now become converted into unseemly ditches, the water of which is wholly unfit for use. Water-carriers are not easily to be had who may be employed, on a day when the pipe does not supply us with water, to bring this necessary of life from available various resources, probably, however, not of the purest kind.

Abundance of water is highly advantageous and very conducive to the general health of the city. The present supply is inadequate to the wants of inhabitants and is also attended with great inconvenience. In order, therefore, to obtain supplies of pure water, modes must be devised of furnishing the city with that all important article in the hot season as well as in the other two seasons. If the present means fail to accomplish the supply to the more elevated parts of the city and also the raising of the water to the upper floor of houses, a powerful steam engine should be employed to force the water upwards into more elevated reservoirs so that a large portion will be delivered at very considerable elevations even when the hot weather sets in.—Yours ect.,

May, 11.

B. B. N.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Thursday.—The depression which has been passing through the Punjab during the past two days has continued to move north-eastward and is disappearing over the north-west Himalayas; at the same time fresh depression has appeared over the south-west of the Punjab and Upper Sind, while a third has developed in the neighbourhood of Benares. The most important changes are, however, those taking place at the head of the Bay; pressure has risen there and exceeds the average, but winds are cyclonic and the area of unsettled conditions exists over the north of the Pay. The temperature has risen in central Burma, the west Himalayas north-west dry area and East Coast south, but generally has fallen elsewhere. The heat is considerably to slightly greater than usual over the North-West and Central India at Sealkote etc., excess is as much as 11 degrees and at Lahore and Multan 10 degrees. The highest maximum 120 is at Jacobabad and the mean temperature of past 24 hours has equalled or exceeded 100 degrees at Jhansi, Kotah, Delhi Montgomery, Multan, Sirsa, Bikanir and Jacobabad. The temperature conditions in the north-west are hence very remarkable; rain fall in Burma, Assam, Bengal Behar, Kashmer the Himalayas and a few scattered showers over the Peninsula and Central Provinces. The Diamond Island reports over 2 inches and Tavoy, Chittagong, Barisal, Saugor Island, Calcutta, Burdwan, Patna, Darjeeling and Hyderabad over 1 inch. The conditions are unsettled over lower Bengal and in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure shows a tendency to recover in the extreme North and to fall all up the West Coast. It is below normal everywhere.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at most places and the force has been strong to a gale in Cutch and at Karachi, Neemuch and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 6° to 7° in excess of normal in the Punjab and 8° in defect at Calicut and Coimbatore, and the minimum from 8° to 15° in excess at Jhansi, Delhi and Sirsa. The maximum varied from 120° at Jacobabad to 86° at Veraval and the minimum from 90° at Delhi to 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Over an inch of rain fell at Hyderabad (1·05) and light to moderate showers at Raipur, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Colombo.

Weather.—Gradients being still steep winds are likely to contiuue strong for the present in Sind and Kathiawar and over the North generally; but strength will probably decrease. Sea is reported to be rough at Dwarka and Colombo.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs, Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

KOREA THE CURIOUS.

A RICH COUNTRY WITH POOR INHABITANTS.

THE present general interest in everything relating to the Far East was reflected in the large audience which assembled at the Royal Institution to hear what proved to be a fascinating lecture on "Korea and the Koreans," by the Right Hon, and Right Rev. Monsignor the Count Vay De Vava and Luskod.

The lecturer described the country as rich in minerals including gold, silver, copper, and coal. Among high mountains and huge rivers, the vegetation is magnificent and the timber trees as fine as many in India. In winter it is cold but dry. The inhabitants of the peninsula, who number from ten to twelve millions, though famous chess players, are uneducated and slow, but not stupid. While the Korean speaks his native language at home, the official medium of communication is Chinese, in which language also his books are printed. The ambition of every Korean is to visit the capital at least once. As there are no roads over which vehicles can travel, merchandise and baggage are all carried either on the backs of horses, bullokcs, or men. Like their means of locomotion, the architecture of the Koreans is primitive. The houses are as a rule only some seven feet high, with flat roofs. The door is also the window, and an apartment is considered well furnished if it contains a table and a few flowers.

The Korean is a utilitarian. He possesses only two suits of clothes, one of which is on his back and the other in the wash White cotton is the favourite wear, and to give it the necessary silky shine requires nearly a week's hammering with wooden mallets. Purses are unknown in Korea. Money is carried on strings and consists of coins of a denomination so small that the value of half a crown is as much as a man can carry. You would need a cart to carry £7 in cash. But the most astounding indication of the backwardness of the people of Korea given by the lecturer was his statement that milk is not used by them as an article of food, and that they do not even know how to milk cows! Boiled rice, fish, and dainty dishes of puppies are relished.

The audience was not told of a Korean divorce court. There are no churches or offices for the registration of marriages in that country, where the happy pair rarely see each other until the ceremony, and are never consulted as to their likes and dislikes in the matter. The marriage contract consists of a vow between the bride and bridegroom made in the presence of the families of each. The Korean lady goes marketing at seven o'clock in the evening. Their maids follow them with baskets and the money. At midnight the mayor gives the signal for the ladies to go home, and then the men go abroad to make their purchases.

Having been told that once when the Emperor was ordered milk it took three hours to get a few drops from a cow, the audience were not surprised to learn that mourning in that leisurely land lasts five years!

PASSENGERS BY S. S. D. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer "D, Balduino" Capt. F. Noera leaving for Europe on the morning of the 14th inst. Saloon passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock Shed No 3 at 8,30 A. M. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers and native servants will have to be present at the Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 7 A. M. punctually with all their luggage and kit.

To Suez.—Mr J W Folwarczmy and Capt A Hocton

To Port Said.—Miss A F De Souza Mrs M Hearsch 2 children and infant Three Misses Hearsch.

To Genoa and Naples.—Mr J H Abbott Miss E M Alexander Dr E Barbosa Mrs and 3 children Mr Bashir Ahmed Mr and Mrs T H Back and infant Prof and Mrs S A Bbisey and child Mr and Mrs S P Blair Mr T Bliss Mr R A Burrowes Mr J Byrnt Miss Carboni Rev Father Cazzulani Mr V V Chetti, Rev Mother Clara Mr A Colonnello Mrs and 2 Children Mr Cornhill Mr G Cowper er Evans Mr M Ghose Miss Goucher Mr A Hollis Major A H Hussey Mr Jours Mrs Lowry Mr Liviernto Sister Emvy Mary Rev Mother Agnes Mr C McGavin Mr J Meli Rev Father Menconi Mr L Mongini Mr Morton Right Rev Bishop pf Mylapore and Secretary Mr K R Nrir Mr A Patheria Rev L C Pera Mrs N Quintaba Mr Q Quaintaba Mrs and infant Mr and Mrs Reilly Mrs A M O Rimington 2 children infant and governess Mr R Ringger Capt A de Sa Mrs and Miss Mr Silas E Sassoon Mr R Schilling Mr A M Stewart Mr H L Williams Mrs and 2 sont Miss E L Wiseman and Mr Worley.

To New-York.—Mr Abdul Latiff Rev and Mrs H F Pemberton and Infant Mr H Stephens Mrs and Miss

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 12.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col G E Hyde Cates Polit Agent second grade is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months with effect from the 7th July.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information—Simla the 4th May.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Signor G Petioni as Ag Consul for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Mr G Gorio.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information—Simla the 5th May.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H Uebiinger as Ag Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay during the absence of Mr F W Bickel.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information—Simla the 4th May.

The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs under India Army Order No 64 o 1904 for six months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty the first ninety days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army.

Capt J Talbot 37th Lancers Inspg Officer Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry Pension service—17th year commenced on the 11th Sept 1903.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to create under Article 78 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations an appointment of Additional second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge at Gadag for a period of six months from the 18th May 1901 and to appoint Mr V V Kamat B A L L B to hold it pending further orders.

Mr J E C Jukes I C S Assistant Collr in the district of Ahmedabad is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Mr J T Scotson B A (Cantab) I C S Asst Collr in the district of Kaira is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in that district

In continuation of Govt Notification No 1660 dated the 9th May 1860 extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Surat the Govr in Council is pleased under section 5 of the Act to appoint Mr K Vastabhal Mamlatdar taluka Jalalpur and Magte of the second class in the district of Surat to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Wilkin to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes Karachi vice Mr E Van der Straaten retiring.

Mr G V Jogleker Ag Huzur Depy Collr in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr J P Lakhia Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kaira with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magtes of the second and third classes (section 407 (2).

Mr C H Longley substantive pro tem third grade Asst Supt of Police Poona is granted with effect from the 27th May 1904 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	4	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	6	28
Khetwadi Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	3	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	10	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	7	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	14
Total	40	42	123
Total plague deaths to date	275,411	227,178	
Same date last year	61	47	112

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Indisputable remedies. In the use of these medicaments there need be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling, healing and purifying properties. The Ointment stands unrivalled in relieving healing and thoroughly curing the most inveterate sores and ulcers and in cases of bad legs and bad breasts they act as a charm. The Pills are the most effectual remedy for the cure of liver complaints, which derange all the proper functions of the organs affected, inducing restlessness, melancholy weariness, inability sleep, pain in the side &c. These wonderful Pills, if taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box, strike at the root of the malady and stimulate the stomach and liver into a healthy action.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Of late year Republican Paris has been favoured in quite a surprising degree with the visits of European Sovereigns. Apparently this Royal habit of (dropping in) is expected to continue, for it is now stated that the French Government is considering the purchase of the Palais de Castille formerly the residence of the ex-Queen Isabella, with a view to entertaining there the Royal and Imperial visitors. Should this actually be the case, and should the project be carried out in the near future the first king to be entertained there would be, by a curious coincidenc, Alfonso XIII. of Spain.

Those who may be contemplating a stay of any period in any of the Austrian prisons or houses of correction would be well advised to think twice about it for those institutions are about to lay in a new aid to discipline—the "cold-water treatment," or shower-bath. It is easy to imagine what sort of a method of torture this will be—certainly it is calculated to reduce the most hardened tramp to damp submissiveness. At the same time, knowing the light in which a cold shower-bath appears to gentlemen of that persuasion, it seems rather doubtful whether the Austrian Government is not lying itself open to the charge of torturing its prisoners.

When we are hearing so much of the recovery of hidden treasure, it is only proper that that respectable old example the "Vigo" treasure should be put through its paces over again. It is accordingly reported that the Italian steamer San Clemento has arrived in the bay from Genoa with the intention of dredging for what may remain of it. If there should be any one who is unacquainted with the history of the treasure, it may be mentioned that it was the cargo of a Spanish-French fleet returning from the West Indies with an enormous sum in coined and uncoined money on board in 1702. The fleet was attacked by those of England and Holland, and the Spanish admiral seeing that his capture and that of his trust was otherwise inevitable, sank his treasure in the Bay of Vigo, where the bulk of it has remained ever since.

"Happy is the country which has no history." They have improved on this saying in America where the revised version seems to read, "Happy is the town which has no corporation." Perhaps if some of the things we read about American civic (and political) celebrities be true there is much virtue in the change. Here is an example of how they put it into practice, as related in the columns of a news paper published at Fort Worth:—"Spokogee, a town in the western part of the Creek Nation is the only town of 1,000 population in the territory that has no town officers. The people there say they have no need of officers, and do not want any. They pay no taxes, and whenever they want any public improvement they call a meeting of citizens and raise the money. A deputy United States marshal is all that is needed to keep the peace. There is not a gambler or gambling house in the town. They needed a school-house, so the people built a good two-storey building."

The bones of Cortez, the Spanish conqueror of Mexico are the subject of a lively dispute which is raging in that Republic between the Government and the family of Aleman. The Government think that the remains of the conqueror are, or should be, a national possession. The Aleman family, who actually possess them, are of a different opinion. To such a pitch has the dispute risen that a short time back the secret police of the city of Mexico, acting under the orders of their chief, raided the house of Senor Aleman, which is near the Hospital of Tesus Nazareno, and ransacked it unsuccessfully for four hours in hopes of finding the bones. Senor Martines the chief of police, in a subsequent interview is reported to have set out the Governmental argument as follows:—If the bones, urn, bust and pedestal of Cortez are in Mexico, they are rightfully the property of the Government, and if they are found they will be taken away from those who have charge of them. When Cortez died the Hospital of Jesus Nazareno, which he founded, became the property of the Crown of Spain under the administration of the family of Cortez. The remains of Cortez were buried in the hospital and therefore naturally became the property of the Mexican Government when the independence of the country was established. In 1824 the remains were surreptitiously taken from the hospital by the members of the Aleman family, who occupy the house adjoining the hospital and who have charge of the latter. They have been hidden ever since not wishstanding all the efforts of the authorities to find them."

The Japanese have not only found out the way of getting rid of the un European formation of thei eyes. They are also, if we can believe what we are told, in a generation or so going to increase in stature until they arrive at the European standard of height. The Japanese spine is as long as the European; the legs are, however, considerably shorter. This is due to the former national habit of sitting on the ankles crosslegged, whereby the supply of blood to the growing bones was temporarily stopped and the bones prevented from attaining their full development. Now that the European chair has become fashionable this is, of course, no longer the case.

The now happily defunct "hidden treasure" competitions chose a singularly appropriate time for their brief career, for it concided with what seems quite a remarkable revival in the discovery of real hidden treasures, of the finding of which details are provided for hour envious admiration almost daily. One is now reported from Sousse (apparently in Algiers) and is of a decidely interesting character. It consists of a vase containing 62 golden coins of various Imperial reigns and dates, as follows:—One coin bearing the effigy of Justin and Justinian who reigned together in 527 a. d. (this is exceedingly rare): eleven coins of Anastasius (491-518), nineteen of Dustin (578-527) and thirty one of Justinian (527-565). All the coins bear the evidence of having been actively "circulated." They are to be deposited in the Museum at Bardo.

A SHOCKING tragedy occurred on one of the main thoroughfares of Leichhardt, a populous suburb of Sydney, on April 22nd, when Alderman Herbert Rayner Steward, 27 years of age, a member of the Leichhardt Municipal Council and a partner in the firm of Steward and Emmerick, builders, was shot dead by Alfred Russell. The motive for the deed was a grievance that the latter imagined he had with regard to business transactions with Steward. Russell, who held a revolver directly in front of Steward's face, fired. Steward, was reading a newspaper which he held in one hand and the shot was fired just as he raised his face from the paper. When Russel was arrested he was wearing an iron breastplate, eighteen inches in length and 9 inches in width, which was kept in position by cords around the man's neck and chest. When he was asked why he wore this armour, he said, "I was afraid that Steward would fire at me." Steward, on learning that Russell carried a revolver, obtained a revolver. On one occasion he remarked to his friends that if ever Russell menaced him he would take good care to cover him at once. Steward at the time that he was killed carried a revolver loaded in four chambers.

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For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

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Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectually, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
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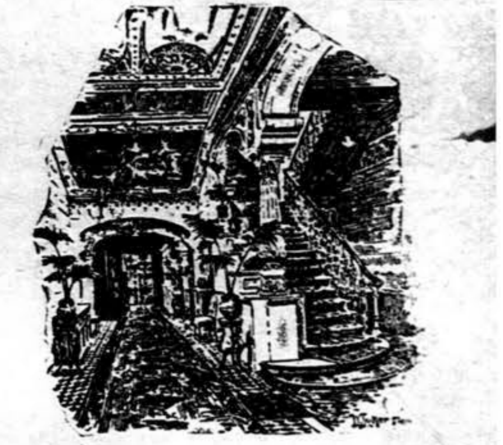

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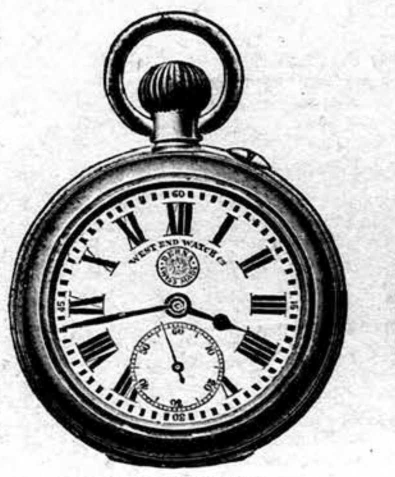

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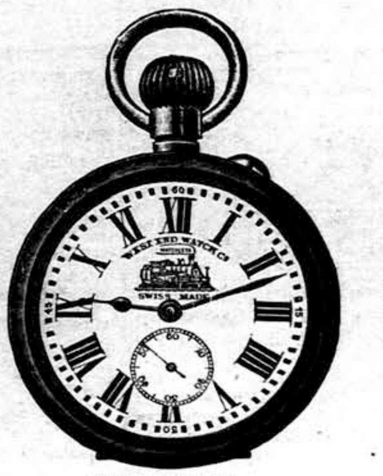

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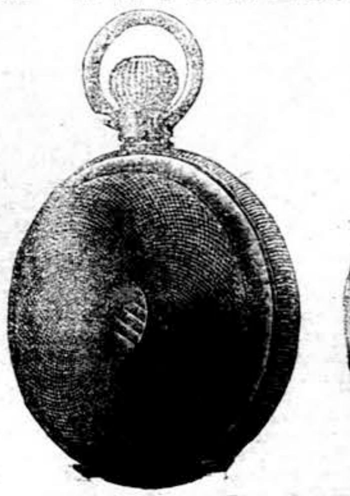

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Open face, Nickel case, Rs. 22-8
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PURELY PERSONAL.

IF practical illustration were wanting for that most popular and widely read of books "Self-Help," says M. A. P. it would surely be found in the later years of the life of its author, Dr. Smiles, who has just died at the age of ninety-two. In this age of bustle and change, perhaps the editions of "Self-Help" no longer come so freely from the press, but twenty or thirty years ago the kit of no young Englishman starting out in the world was considered complete without a copy of that strenuous guide. It was generally the father's gift and was placed side by side with the Bible that was given by the mother. "Self-Help" had for its gospel perseverance; indeed, on Dr. Smile's admission, it was but an extended paraphrase of and injunction of George Stephenson's which he heard the famous inventor once delivering to a meeting of young men at Leeds. "Young men persevere, persevere—it has been the making of me."

I said later years of Dr. Smiles's life, for, like many another well-supported theory, that of perseverance has its exceptions, and it is amusing to think that, did its greatest preacher practise it in its full strength and significance in his early youth, he would never have become the widely-known man he was. He started his career as a surgeon in the Scottish town of Haddington, and when he saw that Haddington did not seem willing to support him he did not press his claims. He moved on to journalism, and there gained success to the extent of becoming editor of the "Leeds Times." Writing had always been his hobby, but he evidently was not able to make it more of a permanent success than surgery, for he gave it up to become secretary to the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, and when that line became absorbed into the North-Eastern, he went on as secretary to the South-Eastern Railway. In his position on the railway Dr. Smiles worked most arduously, but no matter what the strain and difficulty of his duties by day, he always found time for his beloved writing by night.

Now here is this other irony in the life of the great exponent of the sovereignty of methodical and persevering work in the regulating of life, that his own great chance was a matter of sheer luck; it came about through an accidental meeting with George Stephenson, which led to a personal friendship. George Stephenson was, of course, one of the great (if not the greatest) powers of his time. Yet, much as people were interested in him there was no readable or reliable account of his life. It was Samuel Smiles's chance, and he seized it. He had a fluent pen, an easy style and when he was able to get all materials, and information direct from his subject, an interesting biography of the railway pioneer was a foregone conclusion. The book was a huge success. It sold like hot cakes, and made name and fame for its author at one bound.

Lying in a desk drawer of the now well-launched author was a rejected manuscript. It had gone the round without finding a publisher. In the new state of things it was brought fourth once more, this time to develop into the popular "Self-Help." Apropos of the first rejection and consequent success of "Self-Help" a writer in the "Daily News" gives the following anecdote.

The Brilliantly successful author and the unappreciative publisher met at the dinner table of a common friend. The publisher modestly insinuated that, though other houses might be all very well in their way, this was the house if you really wanted a book to go.

But, said the author, I brought Self-Help to you, and you would have nothing to do with it.

You really mean to say that we had the offer of Self-Help?

Certainly; I can show you the letter in which you requested me to fetch it away.

That, adds the interviewer, must be many a long year ago, but it is easy to perceive that the venerable author still enjoys the joke. It is the sort of joke that most rejected authors would greatly enjoy.

Some time back a Chatsworth contributor sent me an amusing little story about the accidental peppering by the Duke of Devonshire of one of his favourite keepers during a battue, and of the man's characteristic repartee when anxiously asked by his absent minded master who had hurt him. My contributor identified the keeper in question with Mr. Ben Stones, the Dukes faithfullest of faithful retainers. By the following courteous letter from the Rev W Hay Foster, M A curate-in-charge of Beeley, who numbers Mr. Ben Stone among his parishioners, I learn that my Chatsworth contributor was misinformed: "I should feel very much obliged (writes Mr. Hay Foster) if you would kindly contradict the story which appears in your issue of March 19th with reference to the alleged shooting of Mr. Ben Stone by the present Duke of Devonshire. I understand from Mr. Ben Stone that the story is quite unture. I am sure you will contradict the story when you know that great pain and annoyance have been caused Mr Stone and his family by the publication of the paragraph. Of course it is needless to say that the concluding portion of the paragraph having reference to Mr. Stone's death, is also untrue. He is, I can assure you, very much alive; and, from what one can see of him he is likely to last many years yet. It is perfectly true that thirteen years ago he was badly wounded by poachers and was laid by for some time; but he has long ago got over that.

An admirable artist and a wholly delightful old gentleman is Mr. George Adolphus Storey, A. R. A., the author of this week's highly interesting and entertaining chapter of autobiography. Old? Well, only according to the clock, which points to seventy. Surely, by way of parenthesis if Art be long she also makes for longevity in those who love her truly—Mr. Watts, Mr. Holman-Hunt Mr. Frith are living examples to the point. But a man, we know, is as old as he feels, and in sprightliness of mind and body and capacity for sustained effort, Mr. Storey is anything you like between fifteen and fifty. Which if the more surprising that, if perhaps he never endured the dire hardships many of his craft experience, he had a long struggle for success—a struggle which might well have soured a less sunny nature or brokn a less determined spirit. He was painting hard for fifteen years before he unchained the public fancy with "After You." At the same time it must not be forgotten that prior to that he had scored many studio successes.

A Gentleman as I have said, of wonderful mental and physical activity. At the coming Academy Mr. Storey will exhibit three pictures, viz., "Pluto's—not, as one journal has has already had it, "Plato's"—Messenger," representing Proserpine being recalled to the lower regions; a life-size portrait of Mr. Storey's daughter Gladys; and a small picture of Physche in the Enchanted Palace.' Then, in addition to his work as a painter, Mr. Storey has his labours as teacher of perspective at the Royal Academy, and has lately been engaged upon an important work dealing with that subject, whilst as an author he has written two or three books and contributed more than occasionally to the magazines.

Some four years since, Mr. Storey brought out that thoroughly bright and readable volume of reminiscences, entitled "Sketches from Memory," from which I extract the following story:

Sir Edwin Landseer had a manservant who evidently looked upon his master as the greatest man in the world, and even when Prince Albert called, which he did occasionally when riding up to St. John's Wood, he would be told that "Sir Edwin was hout" because the faithful "Cerberus," as he was called, thought his master did not want to be disturbed. There were other amusing stories about the same valet. On one occasion when travelling to the north with Sir Edwin, he was very anxious about the luggage and kept getting out wherever the train stopped to see if it was all right-

"What do you want?" said the guard.

"How about them luggage?" said Cerberus.

"What luggage?"

"Why, two trunks as black as hink and marked with hell."

"Marked with what?"

"Why hell for Landseer of course."

On another occasion Sir Edwin's laundress, whom he described as a sort of Mrs. Gamp, asked to see the pictures he had just finished for the Royal Academy This, of course she was allowed to do; and after looking for some time at "Night" and "Morning," she said: "I hope, sir, you ain't going to ask me to take anything, but if you should, let it be the least drop of brandy and water, if you please." That was her only remark on these two masterpieces,

---

COLONEL MARCHAND, who is once again prominently before the public owing to his proffered resignation of his commission in the French army, in spite of the fact that he now complains of "unremitting persecution," has been promoted from captain to colonel in six years, some little compensation at least. He has always kept himself unusually free from political entanglements; nevertheless the letter to the "Patrie,'" in which he confirms the offer of his resignation to General Andre, shows something approaching to the morbid in his belief that it was necessary for him to be a voluntary recluse" to save himself and his friends from political persecution. It may be noted that he denies the story of his intended marriage with the wealthy Madame Heriot, widow of the organiser of the "Magazin du Louvre." It seems impossible to obtain any real facts as to his project of going to the Russian army at the front, and equally so to judge of the real reasons of his resignation.

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NEVER FAILS TO CURE
RHEUMATISM SCIATICA LUMBAGO
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STIFFNESS SORENESS AND ALL BODILY ACHES AND PAINS.
THERE IS NOTHING SO GOOD.
ACTS LIKE MAGIC.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores, in 1/1½ and 2/6 sizes.
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THE GREAT PAIN-KILLING REMEDY.

HEADACHES CURED.
BISHOP'S CAFFEINE
Is a quick and certain Remedy for
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It is quite safe to take.
It is most refreshing and invigorating, removing all sensation of pain and fatigue.
THE FINEST PICK-ME-UP.

ELECTRIC NOVELTIES.
WITH BATTERIES THAT CAN BE REFILLED AT HOME.

Pocket Lamps with refillable Battery and fluid	... Rs.	5 to 10
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Table Fans with refillable Battery and fluid with charge to run 250 hours in a neat box	... "	100 to 125

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OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT
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It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.
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For all men who like a Cigar of delicate aroma.
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CURES MEN & WOMEN
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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
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MAGNESIA.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES
AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.
I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.
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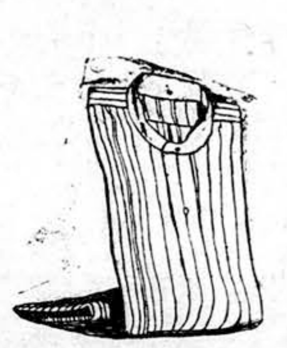

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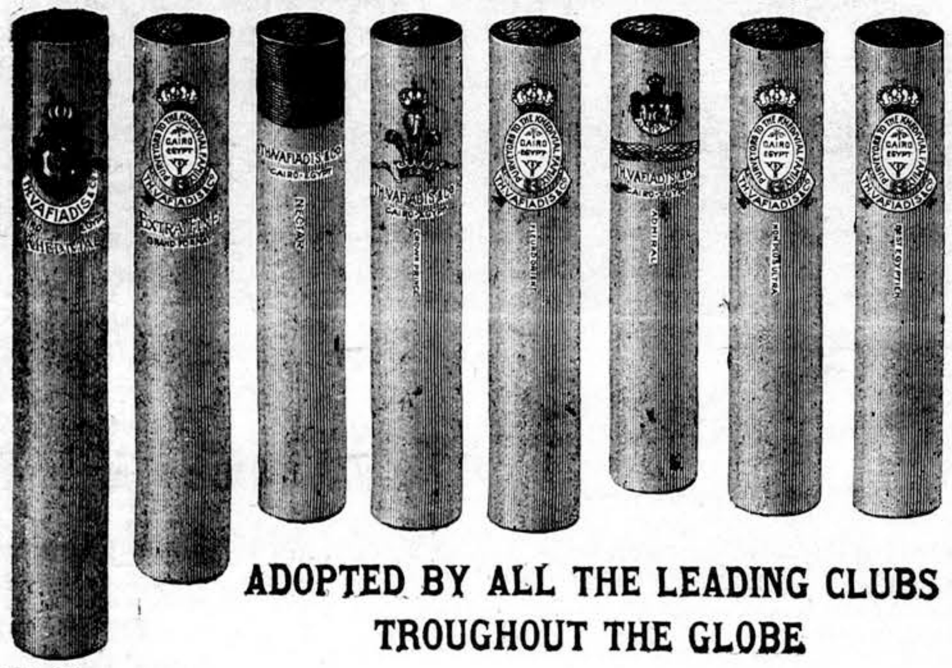

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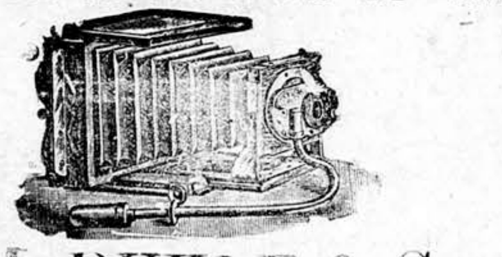

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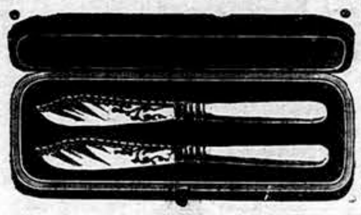

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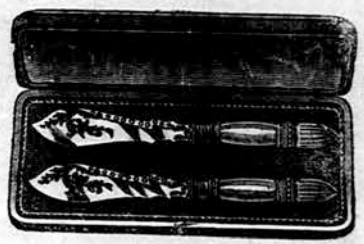

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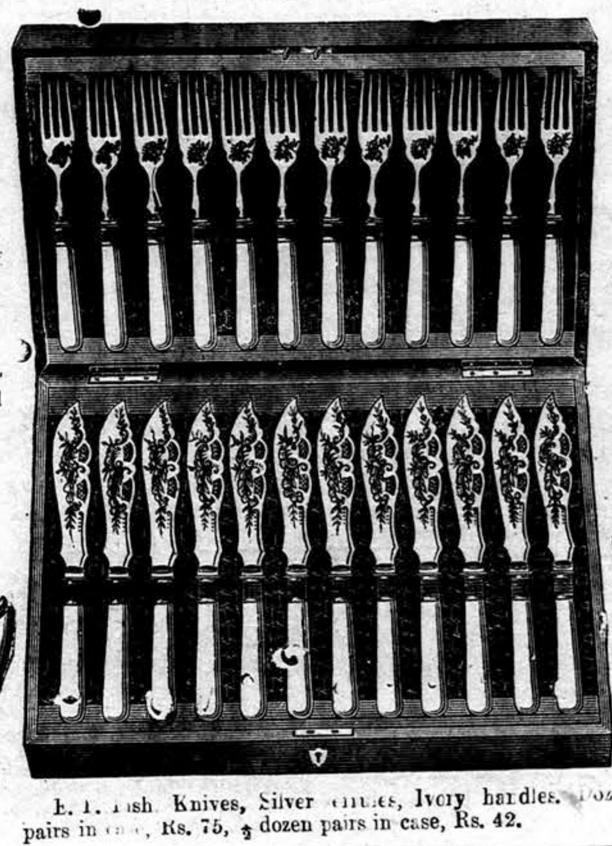

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